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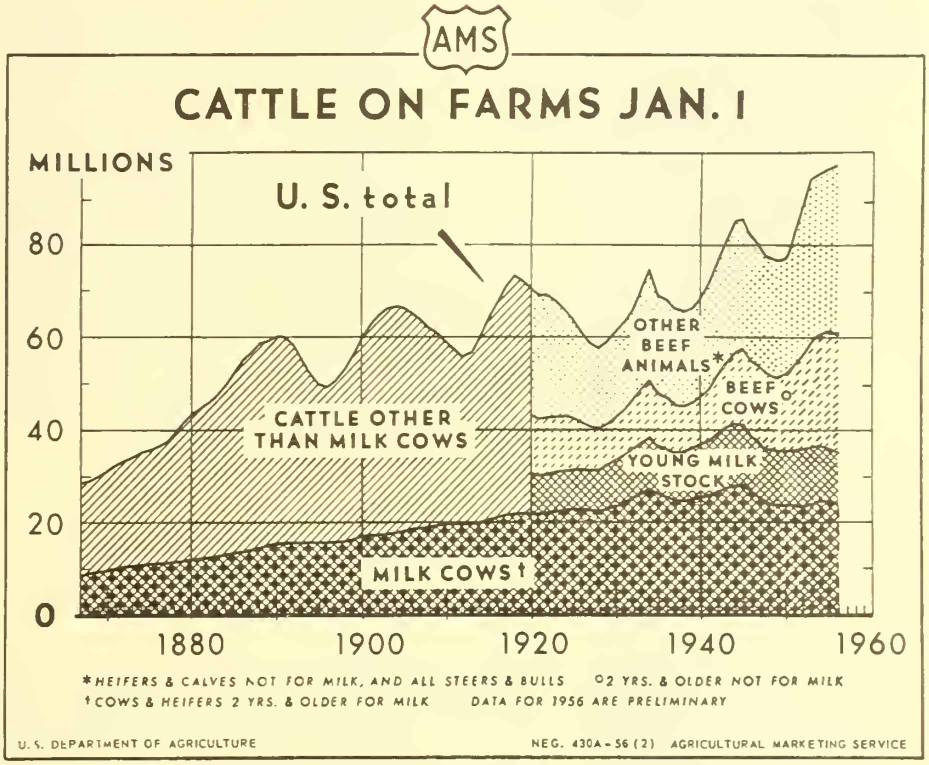
1956

The LIVESTOCK and MEAT SITUATION

LMS - 82

In this issue:
Rank of States in Livestock 1956
Meat Production by States
Selected Statistical Series



CATTLE ON FARMS JAN. 1

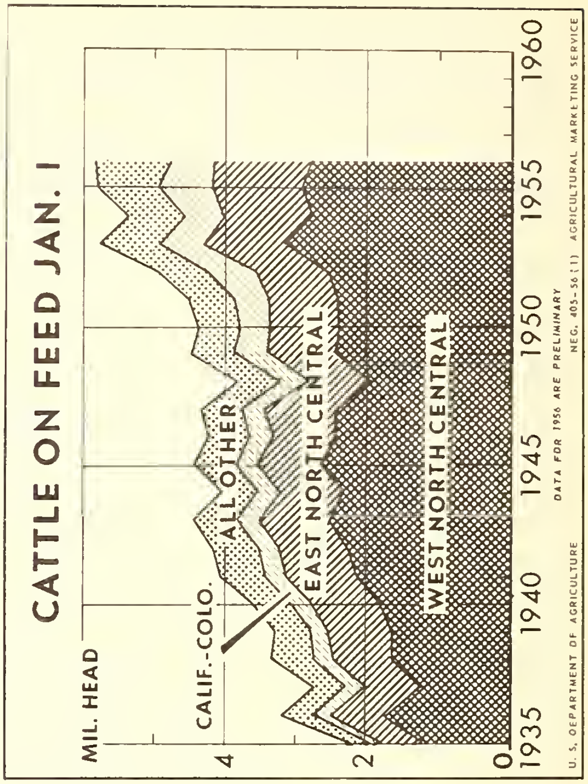
*HEIFERS & CALVES NOT FOR MILK, AND ALL STEERS & BULLS °2 YRS. & OLDER NOT FOR MILK
†COWS & HEIFERS 2 YRS. & OLDER FOR MILK DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 430A - 56 (2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

The inventory of cattle on farms increased 873,000 head during 1955 to a new high of 97.5 million on January 1, 1956.

Cow numbers this January were unchanged as milk cows decreased slightly and beef cows increased, and heifer replacements were down. A future halting of the cyclical expansion in cattle production thus is indicated. But numbers of steers and beef calves were considerably larger than last year, making a larger slaughter likely in 1956.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



CATTLE ON FEED JAN. 1

DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY

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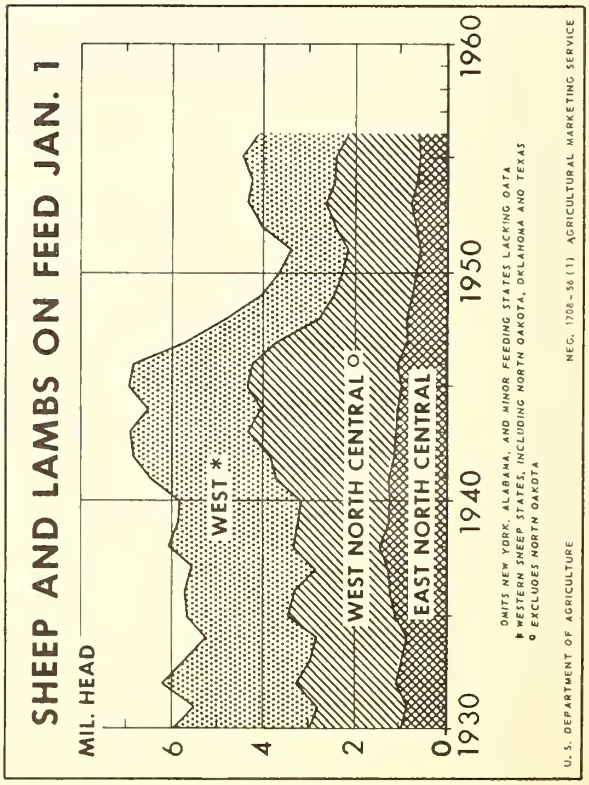
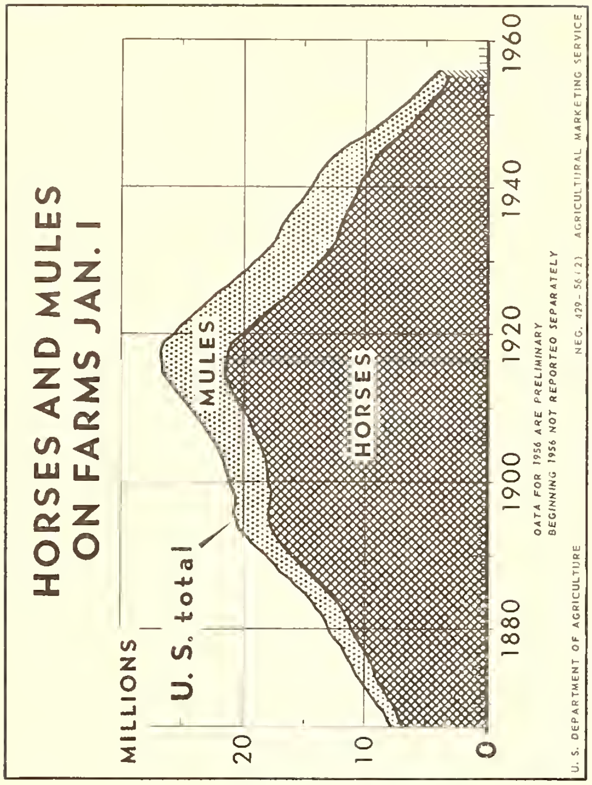


SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FEED JAN. 1

OMITS NEW YORK, ALABAMA, AND MINOR FEEDING STATES LACKING DATA
* WESTERN SHEEP STATES, INCLUDING NORTH DAKOTA, OKLAHOMA AND TEXAS
○ EXCLUDES NORTH DAKOTA

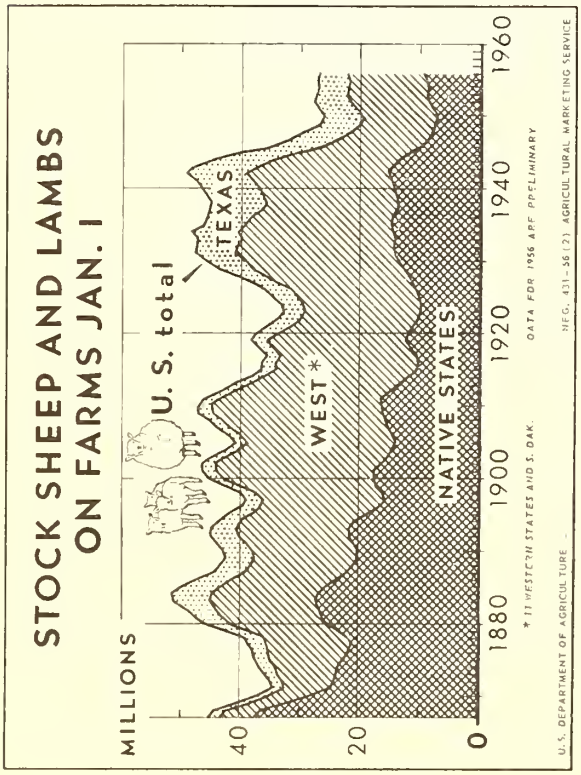
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 1708-56(1) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



HORSES AND MULES ON FARMS JAN. 1

DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY
BEGINNING 1956 NOT REPORTED SEPARATELY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 429-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



STOCK SHEEP AND LAMBS ON FARMS JAN. 1

* 11 WESTERN STATES AND S. DAK.

DATA FOR 1956 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 431-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

THE LIVESTOCK AND MEAT SITUATION

Approved by the Outlook and Situation Board, February 27, 1956

SUMMARY

The inventory of meat animals on farms January 1, 1956 reached a new postwar high, 2 percent above last year. The number of cattle and calves rose almost 1 million during 1955 to a record 97½ million. The increase was the seventh in a row since a low in the cattle cycle was passed in 1949. Hog numbers were up this January chiefly because of the greater number of 1955 fall pigs on hand. Stock sheep numbers were almost unchanged, but fewer lambs were on feed. Based on these inventories, total livestock slaughter and meat production in 1956 are expected to advance to another new high.

A further increase in production of beef is expected because most of the addition to cattle inventory was in beef calves and beef steers, the bulk of which will be slaughtered in 1956. Cattle slaughter under inspection was up 7 percent from 1955 in the first 7 weeks of 1956. Marketings of heavy long-fed steers were very large. Since placements on feed have been reduced, the inventory of fed cattle, which on January 1 was only 1 percent above 1955, is doubtless now below last year. Nevertheless, feeding will continue large in 1956 because many of the calves and steers not yet on feed will be placed in feedlots during the year. Cattle are not likely to be fed to as heavy weight and high finish this year as they were last year, when an exceptionally large number of steers were carried to very heavy weights.

More cattle will go to slaughter off grass this year than last. Hence, much of the increase in cattle slaughter and beef output this year will probably be in the intermediate grades. Prices of the higher grades of fed cattle seem likely to recover somewhat this spring from their February low, which was more than $7.00 per 100 pounds below prices at the same time last year, and they are expected to rise seasonally this summer. Prices of middle and lower grades of cattle, including stocker steers and heifers, will probably be at least steady and may advance a little during the spring season when grazing begins. They are likely to decline seasonally thereafter and to remain below last year's prices in most months. Price spreads between grades will probably be wider in late 1956 than at the same time last year.

The cyclical increase in cattle production still seems to be slowly grinding to a halt. The number of cows and mature heifers on farms January 1 was unchanged, as a decrease in milk cows offset an increase in beef cows. The inventory of milk heifers and heifer calves decreased 3 percent, and beef heifers were down by the same percentage.

Prices of hogs have recovered moderately from their December low. Further gains in the near future will be retarded by the large number of hogs to be slaughtered from the 1955 fall pig crop, which was up 12 percent. By late spring, however, a substantial seasonal recovery should be underway.

The number of stock sheep and lambs January 1 was down only 1/2 of 1 percent from 1955. The number on feed was off 8 percent. Prices of lambs have increased seasonally and may continue to do so for the near future, though big supplies of other meat animals are a restraining factor.

REVIEW AND OUTLOOK

Meat Animal Numbers at Postwar High

Numbers of meat animals on United States farms increased again during 1955. The inventory on January 1, 1956 was up 2 percent from January 1955, and 18 percent from January 1949 (table 1).

Both cattle and hog numbers were higher this January than last. The cattle inventory reached 97.5 million head. This was 873,000 above the year before, and the seventh successive increase since a cyclical low was passed in January 1949. Total cattle numbers are now 27 percent above 1949. Cow numbers are up 23 percent, as milk cows have decreased 2 percent but beef cows have increased 62 percent. The number of hogs on farms at the beginning of this year was 9 percent larger than last year. Only sheep numbers showed a decline, and it was small.

Increases Confined to Classes Due for 1956 Slaughter

Most of the gain in cattle numbers was in beef calves and steers. Beef calf numbers were up 321,000 head or 2 percent, steer numbers 1.2 million head or 14 percent (table 2). Most of these animals will go to slaughter during 1956.

Similarly, the added number of hogs was chiefly 1955 fall pigs, which will be slaughtered in 1956.

Breeding stock numbers this January, on the other hand, were almost exactly the same as a year earlier, while replacement stock were down a bit. Total cow numbers were unchanged, as a small rise in beef cows equalled a small drop in milk cows. The inventory of milk heifers and heifer calves was reduced 3 percent, and of beef heifers by the same percentage. However, since 12 percent more heifers were reported on feed this January, the reduction in beef heifers held for breeding was undoubtedly more than 3 percent. Sow numbers this January were off a mere 2 percent, corresponding to farmers' intentions for a small cut-back in 1956 spring farrowings. Stock sheep numbers fell only 1/2 of 1 percent, though mature ewes were up slightly and ewe lambs down.

Since the increases in meat animal inventories were largely in classes headed for slaughter in 1956, livestock slaughter and meat production this year will probably rise to a new high.

This stability of the breeding herd gives some indication that production of livestock and of meat will level out in the next year or so. The size and productiveness of breeding herds is the controlling influence on broad trends in production. However, prospects can always be changed by new conditions that develop. But in any event, a large slaughter in prospect for 1956 must be absorbed.

Table 1.- Number of livestock on farms and ranches January 1, United States, 1950 to date

Year	Number on farms January 1					Index numbers, by groups (1947-49 = 100)			
	All cattle and calves	All sheep and lambs	Hogs	Horses and mules	Chickens	Total livestock and poultry	Meat animals	Milk cattle	Poultry
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head				
1950	77,963	29,826	58,937	7,781	456,549	100	100	97	102
1951	82,083	30,633	62,269	7,036	430,988	104	105	96	96
1952	88,072	31,982	62,117	6,150	426,555	108	110	95	96
1953	94,241	31,900	51,755	5,403	398,158	109	112	97	90
1954	95,679	31,356	45,114	4,791	396,776	108	111	98	89
1955	96,592	31,582	50,474	4,309	390,708	110	114	96	88
1956 1/	97,465	31,109	55,088	3,962	382,218	112	116	95	86

1/ Preliminary.

Table 2.- Number of cattle and calves on farms and ranches January 1, by classes, United States, 1950 to date

Year	For milk			Not for milk				
	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Heifer calves	Cows and heifers, 2 yrs. and over	Heifers, 1 to 2 years old	Calves	Steers	Bulls
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	23,853	5,394	6,208	16,743	4,754	12,516	6,805	1,690
1951	23,568	5,493	6,337	18,526	5,122	14,319	7,029	1,689
1952	23,060	5,694	6,481	20,863	5,971	15,829	8,400	1,774
1953	23,549	5,893	6,479	23,291	6,535	17,440	9,147	1,907
1954	23,896	5,873	6,392	25,050	6,365	17,978	8,229	1,896
1955	23,462	5,786	6,113	25,659	6,514	18,785	8,444	1,829
1956 1/	23,318	5,492	6,067	25,758	6,293	19,106	9,644	1,787

1/ Preliminary.

Even should production stabilize, it will be large. For the productiveness of the breeding herd is exceptionally high. The average number of pigs saved per sow has been rising for many years. Calving and lambing rates have increased fast in recent years. The calf crop for 1955 is estimated at 43.0 million head. This is 1 percent more than the previous year and a new record. The crop was 88 percent of the number of mature cows and heifers that were on farms at the beginning of the year. It was a smaller percentage of the total number of cows and heifers available for calving during the year, which includes yearling heifers entering the cow herd.

The phenomenal calf crop is the principal explanation of the increase in cattle inventories in January 1956. Over the past two years annual cattle and calf slaughter has increased faster than the number of cows in herds, yet the inventory has continued to rise.

Regional Changes in Cattle Numbers Small; Stock Sheep up in South

No State or region reported large changes in cattle numbers this year. Numbers of beef cows increased by a few percentage points in several States of the South, in several Northern Plains States, and in scattered States of the West. Total cattle numbers advanced most in the Northern Plains, where weather conditions have been generally favorable. Numbers in the Northern Plains are at a point that would require reduction in any year of serious drought and feed shortage.

Numbers of stock sheep were reduced again in Texas and several Mountain States, but were increased in all Southern States east of Louisiana and in the Northern Plains.

All Livestock Numbers Revised

Data on inventories of meat animals in table 1 contain revisions for 1951 to date. The changes are based on the 1954 Census of Agriculture.

Cattle Slaughter in 1956 to Exceed 1955

The number of cattle on feed January 1 was up 1 percent to a new record (table 3). Six percent more steers were on feed than last year, and 12 percent more heifers, but 20 percent fewer calves. More of the cattle on feed this year were long-fed steers of heavy weight.

More cattle will be slaughtered in 1956 than in 1955. Much of the increase will be in steers slaughtered, since more calves and steers were on hand at the beginning of the year. Slaughter of fed steers will be large, while that of steers off grass will likely show a sizable increase.

Slaughter of fed steers has been very large so far this year. In January 33 percent more slaughter steers were received at 7 markets than in the same month last year. Evidence that many were long-fed stock carried over from last summer and fall is the 49 percent increase in receipts of the Choice and Prime grades and the 40 pound heavier average weights for all steers.

Table 3.- Number of cattle and calves, and sheep and lambs, on feed January 1, by regions, 1950 to date

Cattle and calves

Year	Pennsylvania	North Central States: East North Central	North Central States: W. N. Central: 3 Corn Belt 1/	North Central States: W. N. Central: 4 Plains 2/	Texas and Oklahoma	Western States: California	Western States: Other Western	United States
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head
1950	88	976	1,491	909	216	196	514	4,390
1951	90	967	1,485	936	239	248	569	4,534
1952	90	1,009	1,510	1,041	241	383	687	4,961
1953	90	1,177	1,845	1,300	263	327	752	5,754
1954	86	1,221	1,675	1,107	199	350	726	5,364
1955	84	1,267	1,780	1,142	200	467	846	5,786
1956 3/	82	1,383	1,843	952	204	489	870	5,823

Sheep and lambs

Year	New York	Alabama	11 Corn Belt States 4/: East	11 Corn Belt States 4/: West	Western States 5/	United States
1950	20	---	623	1,649	1,352	3,644
1951	19	---	541	1,571	1,251	3,382
1952	21	---	642	1,761	1,614	4,038
1953	20	---	742	1,890	1,655	4,307
1954	21	---	647	1,763	1,846	4,277
1955	20	---	601	1,853	1,971	4,445
1956 3/	20	42	619	1,526	1,893	4,100

1/ Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri. 2/ North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas. 3/ Preliminary. 4/ North Central States, except North Dakota. 5/ Eight Mountain States, three Pacific States, Texas, Oklahoma, and North Dakota.

The carryover of long-fed stock from the last feeding season will disappear fast. Furthermore, placements on feed since January 1 have been reduced and by March the number on feed probably was a little below a year earlier. However, numbers on feed still are close to record levels and since cattle this season were put on feed earlier and at heavier weights than last season, slaughter will remain large for several months. Marketings and slaughter in the fall will depend on what is done with the large supply of grass steers and calves now on hand. There is a good chance that fall supplies of fed cattle will fall a little short of the unusually large numbers in the autumn of 1955.

This year, fed cattle will not be carried to as heavy weight and high finish as in 1955 when feeders held so many to very heavy weights. Also, more calves, steers and heifers will probably be slaughtered directly off grass, or with limited feeding, this year. Thus supplies of cattle in the intermediate grades promise to be up considerably.

Price Spreads Between Grades to be Wider Than Last Year

In late February, prices of Choice fed steers were about $7.00 per 100 pounds less than at the same time in 1955. Prices of stockers and feeder steers were $2.00 to $4.00 below last year.

It still is possible that prices of Choice and Prime steers will recover somewhat as the back-log of heavier cattle is worked off. Seasonally large supplies this spring, however, will prevent a large early advance. Chances are brighter for a substantial seasonal price increase later in the year -- possibly in late summer or early fall. Prices of the lower grades will probably remain steady or strengthen moderately during the spring period when grazing begins but in all probability will decline seasonally during the summer. Prices of stocker and feeder cattle will likely remain below last year in most months.

In 1955, the spread between prices of the higher and lower grades of steers and heifers was unusually narrow. If the prospects for more partly finished and fewer highly finished cattle in 1956 prove true, the spread will be wider this year. This is especially likely after mid-year.

Cow and Heifer Slaughter May Equal Last Year

While steer slaughter will increase, cow and heifer slaughter for 1956 is less likely to show significant change. But it will stay large. Since last year's 7 percent expansion in cow and heifer slaughter was not sufficient to pull down the cow inventory, a high slaughter rate can be expected not only for 1956 but for later years also.

The exact rate of slaughtering female stock in any year is governed by conditions that evolve during the year. At some time in the next 2 or 3 years cow and heifer slaughter will probably be increased enough to draw down the inventory of cows on farms. There is no way of knowing in advance just when that will occur.

Sheep and Lamb Slaughter to be Maintained Until Herd Rebuilding is Begun

Since stock sheep numbers this January were virtually unchanged, the rate of sheep and lamb slaughter will probably not be greatly different this year than last. Slaughter of fed lambs is expected to be a little smaller the rest of the season than a year ago because 8 percent fewer lambs were on feed this January. Total lamb slaughter, however, is likely to equal last year, inasmuch as the lambing rate per 100 ewes has shown a tendency to rise year after year.

This is the outlook if rebuilding of sheep herds is not begun during 1956. A reversal of past downtrends in inventories is expected at some time. If it should come this year, current slaughter will necessarily be reduced.

Prices of lambs, always sensitive to the supply of all meats, will continue under some pressure this year. A further seasonal rise in prices of fed lambs is likely yet this winter, and the usual seasonal decline from a spring high can be expected. Until the big supply of fed beef and of pork is reduced, lamb prices will be slow to regain their levels of a year ago.

Hog Slaughter to Stay Large This Spring

Slaughter of hogs decreased seasonally in February but remained above last year. It will continue larger until sometime after mid-year. Until then, hogs will be marketed from the 1955 fall pig crop which was 12 percent larger than the previous fall crop.

Farrowings were somewhat later last fall than the previous fall. However, hogs probably will be marketed at an earlier age this spring, keeping marketings consistently above last year's rate.

Farmers' intentions last December 1 were to reduce the spring pig crop by 2 percent. If they carry out their plans, the supply of hogs this fall will drop below last fall. Spring pigs probably were farrowed even earlier this year than last. They too will likely be marketed at an early age. The supply of hogs for slaughter therefore is expected to stay above last year through the summer and into the fall. Late in the fall they will probably fall short of a year before.

Prices of hogs have advanced from their December low. Further recovery will be limited by the large supply of fall crop hogs. A seasonal upswing is likely later in the spring, and the usual summer high is expected to follow. Last year the peak was in June. That was earlier than normal, and a later timing for the high point is probable this year.

1956 Meat Consumption Likely to Exceed 1955

Last year, production of meat increased 7 percent and consumption per person reached 161 pounds, the most since the 163 pounds of 1908. This year, consumption may surpass last year by a small margin of perhaps a pound or so.

Almost all the prospective increase is in beef. The size and composition of the cattle inventory makes a larger cattle slaughter likely this year. Average weights per head will be lighter, so that beef output will go up less than the number of head slaughtered. For the larger consuming population, beef consumption per person is forecast at 82 pounds. This would be 1 pound more than last year's record 81 pounds.

Most of the increase in the beef supply will be in the first half of the year and will consist of fed beef of the higher grades. Later, a rising portion of the beef output will be of intermediate grades. Less highly finished fed beef is expected to be produced in the second half of 1956 than last year.

Consumption of veal and of lamb and mutton is not expected to change much from 1955. Fed lamb will not be in as plentiful supply late in the winter-early spring season as last year.

Despite the substantially larger slaughter of hogs in the first half of 1956, the year's supply of pork per person is expected to be only slightly above last year. Lighter slaughter weights, smaller second-half slaughter, and larger consuming population will prevent a sizable increase. The year's average per person is forecast at about 67 pounds. Last year's was 66 pounds.

Prices of meat at retail will probably average a little lower this year than last. The difference will be most apparent in the first half.

Marketing Margins on Beef and Pork at New Highs in 1955

Average marketing margins on beef and pork for 1955 as a whole rose to new highs. Moreover, they increased during the year, and were considerably higher in the last quarter than the first.

The farm-to-retail margin for Choice beef in 1955 advanced to 25.6 cents per retail pound, exceeding the previous high of 25.3 cents in 1953. The margin for pork averaged 23.7 cents, considerably above the previous record 22.0 cents in 1952. Margins in October-December were 27.9 cents for beef and 25.8 cents for pork (table 4).

The retail price of Choice beef dropped less than a cent to an average of 67.7 cents per pound in 1955. However, it was down to 65.1 cents in December 1955. The retail price of pork averaged 49.2 cents, 9 cents less than in 1954. It was 43.0 cents in December. But the price of meat animals to farmers declined more; the farm value of each pound of Choice beef fell off 2 cents, and of pork, 12 cents.

The significance of these trends in margins has been reviewed in previous issues of this Situation. Margins widen and narrow in the short run because of inflexibilities within the marketing and pricing system. Prices of meat at retail, for instance, are commonly slower to change than those of live animals. Changes in margins have particular impact to producers because their widening usually comes at a time of big supplies and low prices, thus aggravating price instability at the producer level.

In the long run, margins are affected by costs of marketing services. In the short run they bear less relation to costs.

Marketing margin data refer to the difference between prices of meat at retail and live animals to the producer. They are adjusted for the estimated value of products other than meat obtained from slaughter. The value of the margin represents the portion of the retail price that goes to all marketing, processing and distribution agencies.

Table 4.- Beef and pork: Average retail price, marketing margin, farm value and farmer's share, 1947 to date

Year	Retail price per pound	Marketing margin	Net farm value 1/	Farmer's share
	Beef (Choice grade)			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Percent
1947	61.8	17.6	44.2	72
1948	75.3	22.3	53.0	70
1949	68.4	20.2	48.2	70
1950	75.4	21.3	54.1	72
1951 2/	88.2	22.4	65.8	75
1952 2/	86.6	24.1	62.5	72
1953 2/	69.1	25:3	43.8	63
1954 2/	68.5	24.3	44.2	65
1955 2/	67.7	25.6	42.1	62
	Pork, excluding lard 2/			
1947	55.5	17.5	38.0	68
1948	56.5	19.2	37.3	66
1949	50.6	20.2	30.4	60
1950	50.3	20.3	30.0	60
1951	54.3	21.8	32.5	60
1952	52.1	22.0	30.1	58
1953	57.4	21.3	36.1	63
1954	58.3	22.6	35.7	61
1955	49.2	23.7	25.5	52

1/ Farm value of live animal of weight and grade necessary to produce 1 pound of meat products at retail minus computed value of byproducts. Standard factors are 2.16 pounds of Choice grade beef (estimated premiums for Choice grade over average price of all beef cattle vary by years) and 1.82 pounds of live hog.

2/ Revised.

Compiled from price spread data published in the Marketing and Transportation Situation.

Change in Lamb Payments for 1956 Wool Program

For the 1956 marketing year beginning April 1, each producer who sells unshorn lambs which he has owned for at least 30 days will be eligible for a payment due under provisions relating to pulled wool in the wool incentive program. Though payments apply to the wool, they are calculated according to the liveweight gain put on by each producer. For first sale by the original producer, payment will be on the full liveweight of the animals sold by him. Payments to each subsequent owner will be confined to the weight added during his ownership. This is a revision from the method for 1955 of making payments entirely on the final sale for slaughter of lambs that had full pelts and had been held for 30 days.

Wool and mohair payments and equivalent lamb payments for pulled wool are authorized by the National Wool Act of 1954 as incentives to stimulate yearly production of shorn wool toward a 300 million pound goal. The incentive level for the 1956 marketing year will be 62 cents per pound, the same as in the past year. Payments to the individual producer for shorn wool will be equal to the price he received for the sale of wool times the percentage needed to bring the average of prices received by all producers up to the incentive level. The method of computing rates of payment on lambs will be the same as under the 1955 program. The payment per 100 pounds of eligible liveweight gain will be 4 times the average payment rate established per pound of shorn wool. First payments for the 1955 marketing year will be made this summer when the season average United States farm price of shorn wool is reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service.

Israel Buys 40 Million Pounds U. S. Beef

Purchase of 40 million pounds of beef by Israel financed under Title I of Public Law 480 was announced February 10. The sale was the first of any meat to be made under that Act. Sales under the Act to other countries are being discussed.

Such sales provide an additional market for the abundant supply of meat currently being produced. Recent programs to expand outlets include the purchase of 12.2 million pounds of frozen hamburger for school lunch distribution, the procurement of approximately 20 million pounds of frozen carcass beef for Spain by the International Cooperation Administration, the accelerated purchases of beef by the Defense Department, and the purchase of pork products under Section 32 funds for distribution to school lunch and other eligible outlets. By February 24, a total of 106 million pounds of pork and 31 million pounds of lard had been contracted for.

MEAT PRODUCTION BY STATES

by Earl E. Miller

Production of livestock in one area and eventual consumption of final products in a distant area is a well documented story in American geography. The main movement is from West to East -- first from producing area to site of slaughter, and then further eastward to the more densely populated areas for consumption. However, the growth of large cities on the west coast has increased the westward movement of livestock and meat. 1/

Data and charts presented here relate to the geography of slaughter. Economic and institutional factors largely determine where slaughtering of livestock and production of meat take place. It is usually closer to the areas of concentration of livestock production than to areas of largest meat consumption. Over one-fourth of the Nation's people live in the North Atlantic States yet less than one-tenth of the meat is produced from slaughter of livestock in those States. The West North Central States, where 9 percent of our people live, produce nearly 35 percent of the total meat from its many slaughtering plants.

Meat production by States in 1954 is shown in table 5. These estimates, not previously published, include meat produced in commercial slaughtering plants and from farm slaughter in each State. The data, applying to outturn of meat, do not describe closely the location of production of livestock on farms. Slaughtering plants located near State lines or at terminal markets draw livestock from farms outside their particular State, and in addition there is a considerable interstate movement of livestock for long distances for slaughter. 2/

Estimates of commercial meat production by States were derived from published data on liveweight of commercial slaughter. As federally inspected slaughter makes up a large part of commercial slaughter, dressing yields are based on yields reported for inspected plants. Farm meat production is based on unpublished estimates of liveweight of farm slaughter by States.

Production of meat in 1954 from all slaughter totaled 25,333 million pounds. Each of 9 States produced over 1 billion pounds (table 5). Seven of these were in the Corn Belt. Meat production in each of 12 States totaled less than 100 million pounds. With the exception of Delaware and West Virginia, these States were in the New England or Mountain regions.

California was the leading beef producing State in 1954, followed by Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska and Texas (table 5 and chart, page 16). These 5 States accounted for nearly 40 percent of all beef. The dressed weight of cattle slaughtered in the South (South Atlantic and South Central States, including Texas) was 16 percent of the United States total.

1/ For a thorough study of the growing westward orientation see Shifts in the Trade in Western Slaughter Livestock. USDA and Agr. Exp. Stations of Western States, AIB 14, USDA, 1950.

2/ For the location of slaughtering plants in the United States see AMS report Number of Livestock Slaughter Establishments, March 1, 1955, published June 15, 1955. The geography of livestock production by States and net movement between States will be described in a later issue of this Situation.

Table 5.- Estimated meat production and population, by States and as a percentage of United States total, 1954

State and region	Meat production 1/										Population July 1 2/	
						Percentage distribution						
	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork, excluding lard	Total meat	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork, excluding lard	Total meat	Number	Percentage distribution
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Thous.	Pct.
Maine	10,366	1,465	131	5,593	17,555	0.1	0.1	3/	0.1	0.1	890	0.6
New Hampshire	18,971	2,293	35	2,887	24,186	.1	.1	3/	3/	.1	550	.3
Vermont	13,373	2,647	64	2,777	18,861	.1	.1	3/	3/	.1	377	.2
Massachusetts	60,559	12,820	12,871	58,666	144,916	.5	.8	1.8	.6	.5	4,924	3.1
Rhode Island	7,306	1,046	37	7,794	16,183	.1	.1	3/	.1	.1	837	.5
Connecticut	45,686	4,954	126	45,360	96,126	.3	.3	3/	.4	.4	2,185	1.4
New York	418,297	91,624	54,597	195,732	760,250	3.2	5.5	7.4	2.0	3.0	15,826	9.8
New Jersey	195,964	34,469	42,305	182,105	454,843	1.5	2.1	5.8	1.8	1.8	5,303	3.3
Pennsylvania	491,582	69,328	10,183	347,721	918,814	3.8	4.2	1.4	3.5	3.6	10,984	6.8
North Atlantic	1,262,104	220,646	120,349	848,635	2,451,734	9.7	13.3	16.4	8.5	9.7	41,876	26.0
Ohio	621,897	35,174	11,291	500,757	1,169,119	4.8	2.1	1.5	5.0	4.6	8,720	5.4
Indiana	355,320	32,349	6,391	436,516	830,576	2.7	2.0	.9	4.4	3.3	4,235	2.6
Illinois	1,175,041	105,867	40,402	881,440	2,202,750	9.1	6.4	5.5	8.9	8.7	9,193	5.7
Michigan	419,758	74,939	30,525	203,276	728,498	3.2	4.5	4.2	2.0	2.9	7,028	4.4
Wisconsin	430,857	104,805	8,366	443,562	987,590	3.3	6.3	1.1	4.5	3.9	3,628	2.3
East North Central	3.002,873	353,134	96,975	2,465,551	5,918,533	23.1	21.3	13.2	24.8	23.4	32.804	20.4
Minnesota	778,975	58,330	42,473	819,064	1,698,842	6.0	3.5	5.8	8.2	6.7	3,132	1.9
Iowa	1,038,480	65,404	75,934	1,614,013	2,793,831	8.0	4.0	10.3	16.2	11.0	2,665	1.7
Missouri	527,318	49,913	32,884	505,448	1,115,563	4.1	3.0	4.5	5.1	4.4	4,076	2.5
North Dakota	73,044	5,722	13,528	52,680	144,974	.6	.3	1.9	.5	.6	635	.4
South Dakota	174,888	2,564	17,739	315,631	510,822	1.3	.2	2.4	3.2	2.0	672	.4
Nebraska	983,908	14,299	58,960	456,121	1,513,288	7.6	.9	8.0	4.6	6.0	1,366	.8
Kansas	643,006	56,704	26,658	300,452	1,026,190	4.9	3.4	3.6	3.0	4.0	2,023	1.3
West North Central	4,219.619	252,306	268,176	4,063,409	8,803,510	32.5	15.3	36.5	40.8	34.7	14,568	9.0
Delaware Maryland 4/	119,456	25,992	3,769	131,982	281,199	.9	1.6	.5	1.3	1.1	3,821	2.4
Virginia	79,389	32,254	796	215,440	327,879	.6	1.9	.1	2.2	1.3	3,560	2.2
West Virginia	31,840	3,077	372	41,798	77,087	.3	.2	.1	.4	.3	1,990	1.2
North Carolina	63,975	8,040	160	165,519	237,694	.5	.5	3/	1.7	.9	4,225	2.6
South Carolina	38,433	3,186	9	76,762	118,390	.3	.2	3/	.8	.5	2,270	1.4
Georgia	173,488	33,656	66	245,097	452,307	1.3	2.0	3/	2.4	1.8	3,606	2.2
Florida	142,902	18,358	8	71,585	232,853	1.1	1.1	3/	.7	.9	3,300	2.1
South Atlantic	649,483	124,563	5,180	948,183	1,727,409	5.0	7.5	.7	9.5	6.8	22,773	14.1
Kentucky	109,251	9,035	7,593	160,429	286,308	.8	.5	1.0	1.6	1.1	2,978	1.8
Tennessee	205,171	63,841	2,710	231,739	503,461	1.6	3.9	.4	2.3	2.0	3,362	2.1
Alabama	81,787	24,968	58	108,956	215,769	.6	1.5	3/	1.1	.9	3,001	1.9
Mississippi	51,209	22,086	44	58,731	132,070	.4	1.3	3/	.6	.5	2,126	1.3
Arkansas	38,103	10,520	33	56,267	104,923	.3	.6	3/	.6	.4	1,798	1.1
Louisiana	72,163	67,914	230	39,097	179,404	.6	4.1	3/	.4	.7	2,882	1.8
Oklahoma	203,906	60,659	7,640	137,318	409,523	1.6	3.7	1.0	1.4	1.6	2,174	1.3
Texas	679,756	287,671	34,776	237,180	1,239,383	5.2	17.4	4.7	2.4	4.9	8,479	5.3
South Central	1,441,346	546,694	53,084	1,029,717	3,070,841	11.1	33.0	7.2	10.4	12.1	26,800	16.6
Montana	46,514	3,889	986	30,479	81,868	.4	.2	.1	.3	.3	619	.4
Idaho	75,684	5,313	1,962	20,385	103,344	.6	.3	.3	.2	.4	598	.4
Wyoming	10,269	677	687	5,191	16,824	.1	3/	.1	.1	.1	298	.2
Colorado	465,198	13,866	35,497	83,168	597,729	3.6	.8	4.8	.8	2.3	1,499	.9
New Mexico	24,269	2,952	2,673	11,079	40,973	.2	.2	.4	.1	.2	778	.5
Arizona	53,117	5,400	3,310	12,279	74,106	.4	.3	.4	.1	.3	928	.6
Utah	88,835	4,159	17,599	32,341	142,934	.7	.3	2.4	.3	.6	762	.5
Nevada	14,603	1,346	633	1,931	18,513	.1	.1	.1	3/	.1	210	.1
Washington	226,278	16,163	8,544	71,512	322,497	1.7	1.0	1.2	.7	1.3	2,531	1.6
Oregon	134,749	12,462	11,549	54,196	212,956	1.0	.8	1.6	.6	.8	1,640	1.0
California	1,276,165	91,855	107,146	274,055	1,749,221	9.8	5.6	14.6	2.8	6.9	12,500	7.7
Western	2,415,681	158,082	190,586	596,616	3,360,965	18.6	9.6	26.0	6.0	13.3	22,363	13.9
United States	12,991,106	1,655,425	734,350	9,952,111	25,332,992	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	161,183	100.0

1/ Production from all slaughter, including farm.

2/ Estimated total population, including armed forces stationed in each area. Area totals computed from unrounded figures. Data from Bureau of the Census.

3/ Less than 0.05 percent.

4/ Includes District of Columbia.

The 5 leading States in veal production were Texas, Illinois, Wisconsin, California and New York. In contrast to the relatively low beef production, the South produced over 40 percent of all veal. Much of this is calf, included with veal in statistics, produced from the many heavy calves slaughtered in the South. Production of veal in the Mountain States was low despite the relatively high importance of cattle production in this area, as many of the calves raised there are sold as stockers and feeders.

Lamb and mutton production in 1954 totaled 734 million pounds. Over one-third was from slaughter in the West North Central States. The West produced a larger part of all lamb and mutton than any other kind of meat.

Production of pork is more concentrated geographically than is that of other meats. Hog production is less widely dispersed than other livestock production, and only a small fraction of all hogs marketed is shipped long distances for slaughter. As one reason for limited shipment, Jewish dietary laws do not induce shipment of live hogs as they do of live cattle. Nearly two-thirds of all 1954 pork production was in the North Central States. Only 6 percent was in the West. Iowa, the leading State, produced more pork in 1954 than the South Atlantic and Western States combined.

Table 5 provides a comparison between the percentage distribution of meat production and of population by States. The data do not tell directly which States are net in-shippers of meat and which have a surplus, because rates of meat consumption per person are not the same for all States. They do permit general observations. For instance, the West North Central is the one region that clearly has a large surplus of meat from its slaughter. The North Atlantic is the biggest deficit region. The South Atlantic also produces a little less meat in total than it consumes, though consumption rates there are below the United States average. The East North Central region is almost in balance, and the South Central probably has only small net in-shipment. The West is doubtless on the deficit side, because average meat consumption on the West Coast is usually thought to be a little above the United States average.

Many Changes in Production Since 1947

Table 6 shows the percentage changes in meat produced by States from 1947 to 1954. 3/ The charts on page 20 picture changes for this 7-year period for beef, pork and total meats.

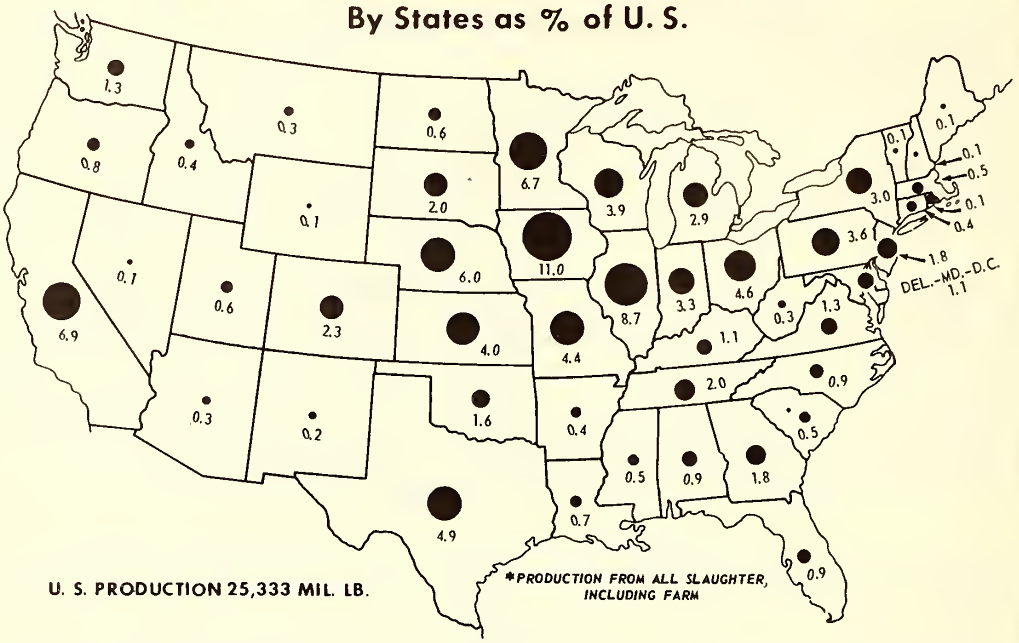
In 1954, output of beef and of veal was greater, but that of pork and of lamb and mutton was less, than in 1947. Total meat production increased 8.5 percent over the period, due principally to a 24.5 percent gain in beef.

The West showed the greatest increase in total meat produced. California and Colorado scored significant gains, as did Idaho and Utah among the smaller States. New Jersey and Tennessee were the only States with expansion in each kind of meat produced; Maine, Vermont, Kansas, West Virginia, Wyoming and Nevada registered decreases in each meat.

3/ Data for 1947 reported in Grover J. Sims and Lucille Johnson, "Geography of Meat Animal and Meat Production and Meat Consumption," Livestock and Meat Situation, August 1948. Data on meat production by States have been made available only for 1947 and 1954.

MEAT PRODUCTION, 1954*

By States as % of U. S.



U. S. PRODUCTION 25,333 MIL. LB.

*PRODUCTION FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

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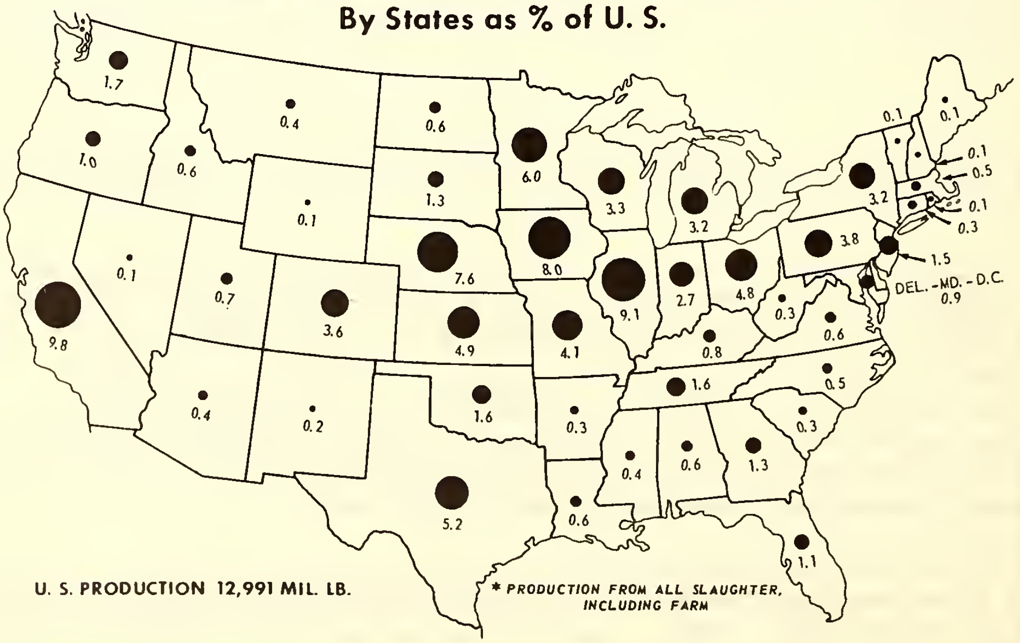
BEEF PRODUCTION, 1954*

By States as % of U. S.



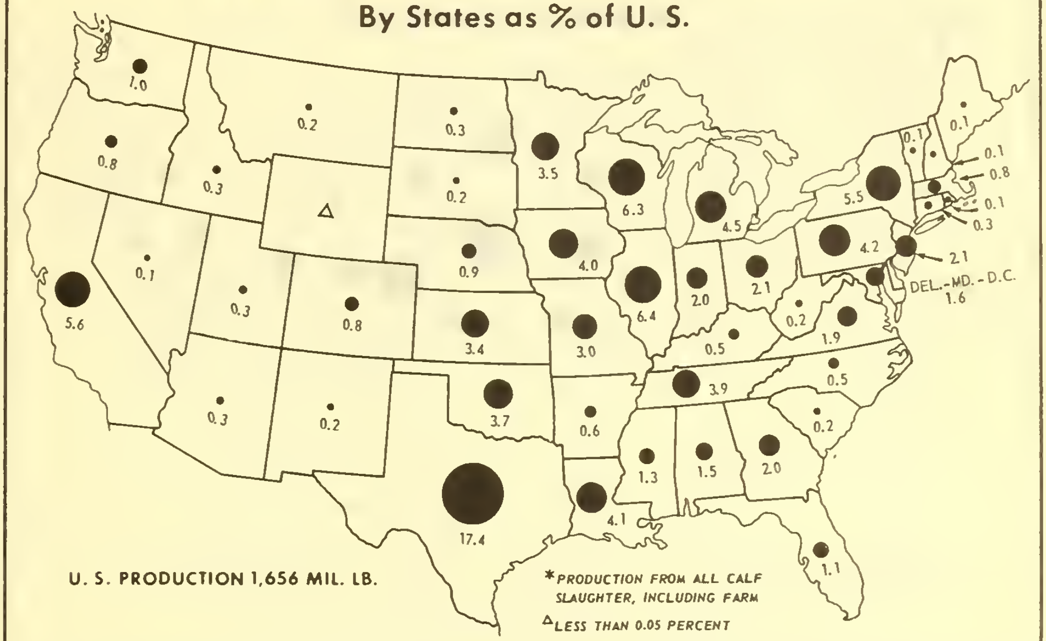
U. S. PRODUCTION 12,991 MIL. LB.

* PRODUCTION FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3052-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

VEAL PRODUCTION, 1954*

By States as % of U. S.



U. S. PRODUCTION 1,656 MIL. LB.

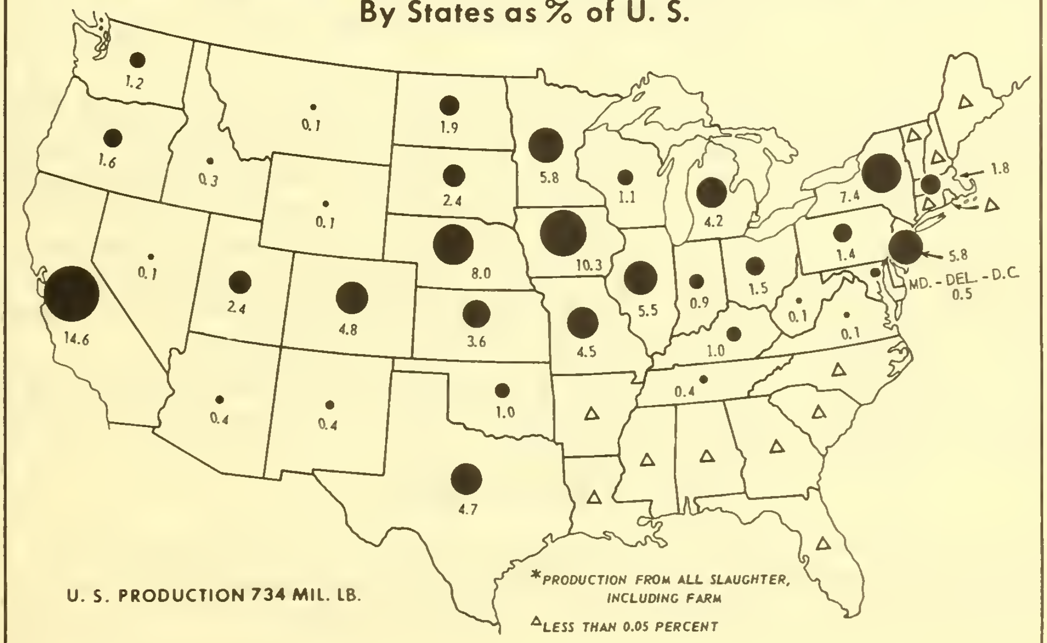
*PRODUCTION FROM ALL CALF SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

△LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3054-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

LAMB AND MUTTON PRODUCTION, 1954*

By States as % of U. S.

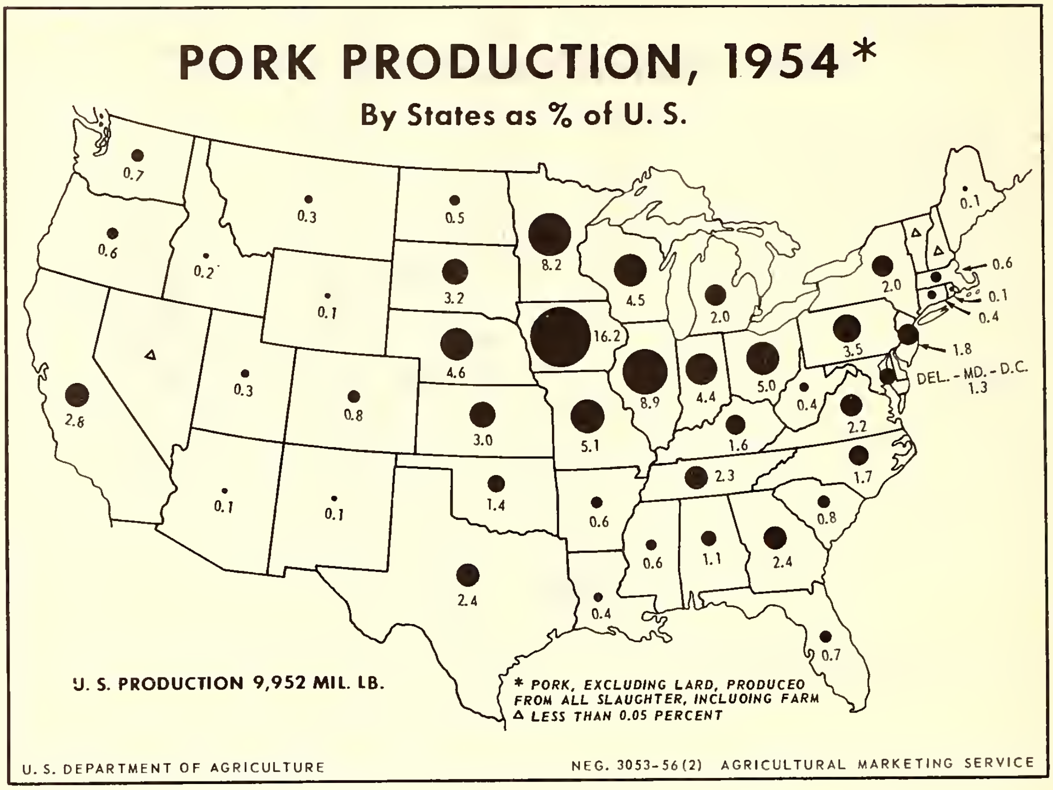


U. S. PRODUCTION 734 MIL. LB.

*PRODUCTION FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

△LESS THAN 0.05 PERCENT

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 3055-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



All regions increased beef production in 1954 over 1947. Largest percentage gains were in the West, the smallest in the North Atlantic region.

Production of veal generally decreased in the Corn Belt and the West. It increased in the South, where cattle production has increased especially rapidly and many heavy calves continue to be marketed for slaughter. Veal output in Virginia in 1954 was 2½ times that of 1947. Reductions in lamb and mutton output were widespread. However, the West as a group showed an increase as Utah made a big jump in production and several States a smaller one. Other scattered States expanded their output of lamb and mutton between the two years. On the other hand, several States had sizable reductions. Kansas had a marked drop equal to over half the United States decline.

Declines in pork production were general from 1947 to 1954, but notable exceptions were scored by Iowa, New Jersey, Virginia and Tennessee. Declines were greatest in Kansas, Illinois and Texas.

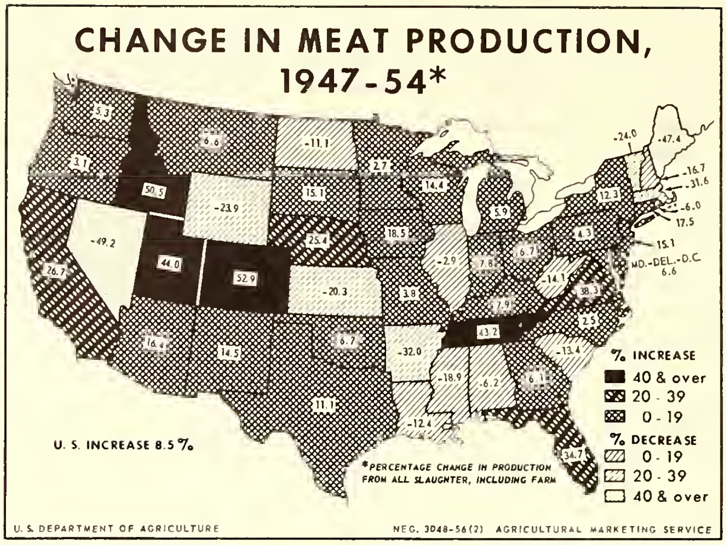
NEW OR REVISED SERIES

Several series of data on production and prices for livestock and meat are presented in tables 11 to 21. These are a continuation of similar tables published in the same 1955 issue of this Situation.

Table 6.- Percentage change in meat production, by States, 1947-54 1/

State and region	Beef	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork, excluding lard	Total meat
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	- 44.2	- 28.5	- 67.7	- 54.8	- 47.4
New Hampshire	- 20.5	96.7	- 86.3	- 23.2	- 16.7
Vermont	- 17.7	- 29.4	- 43.9	- 41.0	- 24.0
Massachusetts	- 23.8	2.2	- 12.2	- 44.2	- 31.6
Rhode Island	- 43.9	- 13.9	12.1	165.0	- 6.0
Connecticut	- 1.5	19.7	- 37.9	45.9	17.5
New York	28.2	9.6	- 14.1	- 3.8	12.3
New Jersey	5.0	13.1	18.5	28.0	15.1
Pennsylvania	20.7	7.8	- 16.5	- 12.4	4.3
North Atlantic	12.9	8.6	- 5.3	- 6.0	4.3
Ohio	12.6	- 11.8	- 10.5	1.9	6.7
Indiana	25.2	14.5	72.0	- 4.0	7.8
Illinois	9.8	- 19.7	- 44.1	- 11.2	- 2.9
Michigan	13.5	20.1	152.4	- 16.5	5.9
Wisconsin	23.3	25.9	- 8.6	5.3	14.4
East North Central	14.4	2.2	- 11.8	- 5.3	4.1
Minnesota	15.1	- 22.9	- 13.3	- 3.9	2.7
Iowa	34.0	- 1.4	- 8.0	12.6	18.5
Missouri	26.2	- 26.4	- 27.8	- 7.0	3.8
North Dakota	2.4	- 60.4	- 6.7	- 16.1	- 11.1
South Dakota	46.1	- 40.3	19.8	3.5	15.1
Nebraska	43.5	- 23.0	- .3	2.8	25.4
Kansas	- 4.2	- 25.3	- 56.2	- 37.5	- 20.3
West North Central	23.5	- 21.7	- 17.8	- 1.4	7.5
Delaware - Maryland 2/	20.6	82.1	1.3	- 10.0	6.6
Virginia	65.5	168.0	- 23.1	22.4	38.3
West Virginia	- 12.1	- 23.6	- 29.9	- 14.6	- 14.1
North Carolina	38.0	- 35.1	- 53.8	- 4.2	2.5
South Carolina	28.2	- 42.5	- 62.5	- 24.1	- 13.4
Georgia	37.4	21.6	- 60.7	- 10.0	6.1
Florida	79.5	7.5	- 86.7	- 6.0	34.7
South Atlantic	39.5	33.9	- 12.0	- 4.6	10.8
Kentucky	22.3	- 38.8	61.4	2.5	7.9
Tennessee	81.0	81.0	24.8	15.5	43.2
Alabama	10.7	47.5	- 26.6	- 21.7	- 6.2
Mississippi	26.3	32.8	- 61.7	- 44.4	- 18.9
Arkansas	- 24.2	25.5	- 46.8	- 41.1	- 32.0
Louisiana	- 1.6	1.7	- 16.7	- 39.4	- 12.4
Oklahoma	18.2	19.7	- 24.9	- 8.7	6.7
Texas	30.5	18.7	- 8.5	- 24.5	11.1
South Central	27.1	21.0	- 4.5	- 16.1	7.1
Montana	18.9	- 33.6	11.0	- 1.4	6.6
Idaho	83.4	11.5	53.0	- 4.4	50.5
Wyoming	- 22.2	- 42.6	- 48.5	- 18.7	- 23.9
Colorado	93.2	5.3	- .4	- 17.9	52.9
New Mexico	36.2	- 26.9	- 30.0	9.4	14.5
Arizona	19.4	17.9	- 28.7	23.4	16.4
Utah	47.6	- 29.9	247.1	15.1	44.0
Nevada	- 44.6	- 60.6	- 18.1	- 67.1	- 49.2
Washington	24.2	- 16.0	- 16.6	- 24.4	5.3
Oregon	14.8	- 16.6	32.6	- 17.2	3.1
California	43.7	- 17.8	5.4	2.0	26.7
Western	44.6	- 16.3	9.5	- 8.7	25.1
United States	24.5	3.2	- 8.1	- 5.2	8.5

1/ Production from all slaughter, including farm.
2/ Includes District of Columbia.



CHANGE IN MEAT PRODUCTION, 1947-54*

U. S. INCREASE 8.5 %

*PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRODUCTION FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

% INCREASE
- ■ 40 & over
- ▩ 20 - 39
- ▦ 0 - 19

% DECREASE
- ▨ 0 - 19
- ▨ 20 - 39
- ☐ 40 & over

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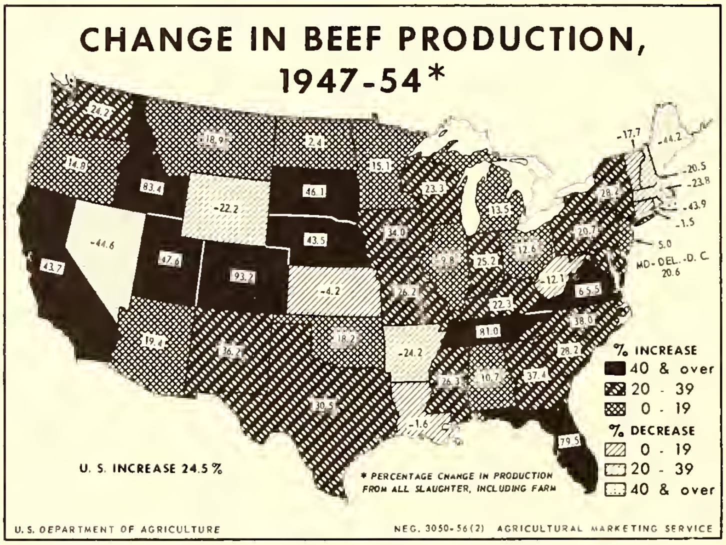

CHANGE IN BEEF PRODUCTION, 1947-54*

U. S. INCREASE 24.5 %

* PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRODUCTION FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

% INCREASE
- ■ 40 & over
- ▩ 20 - 39
- ▦ 0 - 19

% DECREASE
- ▨ 0 - 19
- ▨ 20 - 39
- ☐ 40 & over

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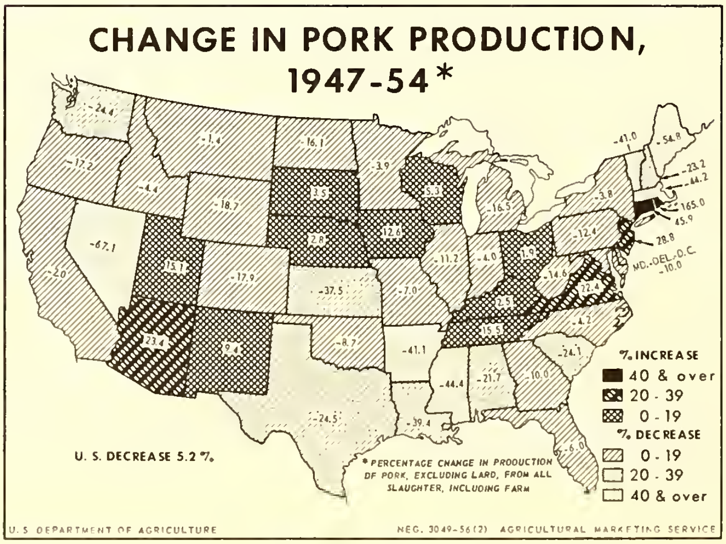

CHANGE IN PORK PRODUCTION, 1947-54*

U. S. DECREASE 5.2 %

* PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN PRODUCTION OF PORK, EXCLUDING LARD, FROM ALL SLAUGHTER, INCLUDING FARM

% INCREASE
- ■ 40 & over
- ▩ 20 - 39
- ▦ 0 - 19

% DECREASE
- ▨ 0 - 19
- ▨ 20 - 39
- ☐ 40 & over

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — NEG. 3049-56(2) AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

LEADING PUBLIC MARKETS FOR LIVESTOCK

In 1955, as in 1950 and in each of the last 10 years except 1951, Chicago was the leading market in salable receipts of cattle. Omaha, a perpetual runner-up, was a close second (table 7). The only change in rank last year compared with 5 years earlier was a gain for South St. Paul over Kansas City.

South St. Paul has continued as the biggest calf market, and Milwaukee and St. Louis have remained in second and third position. But Houston and Springfield, Missouri have crept into the top five since 1950, displacing Forth Worth and San Antonio.

South St. Paul was in 1955 the biggest hog market also. It had reached that spot in 1953, displacing Chicago and, earlier, St. Louis. Chicago was second last year, followed by St. Louis and then Indianapolis and Omaha.

Denver, Forth Worth, and Omaha retained positions one, two, and three in salable receipts of sheep and lambs in 1955. Ogden was fourth; it had been fifth in 1950. South St. Paul was fifth. Kansas City dropped out of the top five.

RANK OF STATES IN LIVESTOCK NUMBERS, 1956

Tables 9 and 10 present data ranking the 48 States according to their inventories of livestock on farms January 1, 1956. Data are shown for 6 classes.

States seldom change their rank very much from one year to the next. They sometimes do so over several years. Table 8 compares the relative positions for the first 10 States in 1950 and 1956. For all cattle and calves, the only major change was a loss in standing for Minnesota, primarily a dairy State, which slipped from sixth to eighth. South Dakota crept into the first 10 and Oklahoma dropped out, reflecting the more favorable weather most of those years in the Northern than the Southern Plains. South Dakota moved up to third rank in beef cows between 1950 and 1956. California gained ground in all beef cattle, but lost in beef cows, as that State swung from cattle production to feeding. Iowa gained entrance to the top 10 in beef cows, holding eighth position in 1956.

In milk cows, Pennsylvania, Missouri, California and Michigan all improved their position, at the expense of Texas, Ohio and Illinois. Texas and Wyoming remained at the top in all sheep and lambs. Gaining in rank were California, Montana, Utah, South Dakota, and Iowa. Losing were Colorado, New Mexico, Ohio and Idaho.

Only one change appeared in the ranking according to annual pig crops. It was an exchange between fourth and fifth as Minnesota overtook Missouri. The most recent pig crop data are for 1955.

Table 7.- Rank of five largest public markets in salable receipts of livestock, 1955 and 1950

Rank	1955		1950	
	Market	Number	Market	Number
		1,000 head		1,000 head
	Cattle			
1	Chicago, Ill.	2,260	Chicago, Ill.	1,741
2	Omaha, Nebr.	2,226	Omaha, Nebr.	1,587
3	Sioux City, Iowa	1,319	Sioux City, Iowa	1,218
4	S. St. Paul, Minn.	1,182	Kansas City, Mo.	1,215
5	Kansas City, Mo.	1,170	S. St. Paul, Minn.	1,077
	All markets	19,077	All markets	15,217
	Calves			
1	S. St. Paul, Minn.	514	S. St. Paul, Minn.	478
2	Milwaukee, Wis.	390	Milwaukee, Wis.	332
3	St. Louis NSY, Ill.	216	St. Louis NSY, Ill.	278
4	Houston, Tex.	200	Ft. Worth, Tex.	224
5	Springfield, Mo.	176	San Antonio, Tex.	205
	All markets	3,858	All markets	4,088
	Hogs			
1	S. St. Paul, Minn.	3,008	St. Louis NSY, Ill.	2,770
2	Chicago, Ill.	2,741	Chicago, Ill.	2,579
3	St. Louis NSY, Ill.	2,532	S. St. Paul, Minn.	2,555
4	Indianapolis, Ind.	2,443	Indianapolis, Ind.	2,363
5	Omaha, Nebr.	2,349	Omaha, Nebr.	1,856
	All markets	24,579	All markets	25,127
	Sheep and lambs			
1	Denver, Colo.	1,018	Denver, Colo.	1,022
2	Ft. Worth, Tex.	863	Ft. Worth, Tex.	855
3	Omaha, Nebr.	759	Omaha, Nebr.	716
4	Ogden, Utah	620	Kansas City, Mo.	694
5	S. St. Paul, Minn.	610	Ogden, Utah	566
	All markets	8,594	All markets	8,517

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 8.- Leading States in number of livestock on farms January 1, 1956 and 1950 and in annual pig crops, 1955 and 1950

Rank	All cattle and calves		Milk cows 2 years and over	
	1956	1950	1956	1950
1	Texas	Texas	Wisconsin	Wisconsin
2	Iowa	Iowa	Minnesota	Minnesota
3	Nebraska	Nebraska	New York	New York
4	Wisconsin	Wisconsin	Iowa	Iowa
5	Kansas	Kansas	Pennsylvania	Texas
6	Illinois	Minnesota	Missouri	Ohio
7	Missouri	Illinois	Ohio	Illinois
8	Minnesota	Missouri	California	Missouri
9	California	California	Michigan	Pennsylvania
10	South Dakota	Oklahoma	Illinois	Michigan
	Beef cattle and calves (cattle not for milk)			
	Total		Beef cows 2 years and over	
	1956	1950	1956	1950
1	Texas	Texas	Texas	Texas
2	Iowa	Iowa	Nebraska	Nebraska
3	Nebraska	Nebraska	South Dakota	Kansas
4	Kansas	Kansas	Kansas	South Dakota
5	South Dakota	South Dakota	Oklahoma	Oklahoma
6	Missouri	Missouri	Montana	Montana
7	Illinois	Illinois	Missouri	California
8	Oklahoma	Oklahoma	Iowa	New Mexico
9	California	Montana	California	Colorado
10	Montana	Colorado	Louisiana	Missouri
	All sheep and lambs		Number of pigs saved	
	1956	1950	1955	1950
1	Texas	Texas	Iowa	Iowa
2	Wyoming	Wyoming	Illinois	Illinois
3	California	Colorado	Indiana	Indiana
4	Montana	California	Minnesota	Missouri
5	Colorado	Montana	Missouri	Minnesota
6	Utah	New Mexico	Ohio	Ohio
7	South Dakota	Utah	Nebraska	Nebraska
8	Iowa	Ohio	Wisconsin	Wisconsin
9	Ohio	Idaho	South Dakota	South Dakota
10	New Mexico	Iowa	Georgia	Georgia

Table 9.- Rank of States in number of cattle and calves on farms, January 1, 1956

Rank	All cattle and calves		Beef cattle and calves (cattle not for milk)			
			Total		Beef cows 2 years and over	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
		1,000 head		1,000 head		1,000 head
1	Texas	8,586	Texas	7,338	Texas	3,950
2	Iowa	6,223	Iowa	4,572	Nebraska	1,476
3	Nebraska	4,821	Nebraska	4,167	South Dakota	1,320
4	Wisconsin	4,384	Kansas	3,539	Kansas	1,318
5	Kansas	4,298	South Dakota	2,838	Oklahoma	1,302
6	Illinois	4,028	Missouri	2,686	Montana	1,132
7	Missouri	4,027	Illinois	2,634	Missouri	1,034
8	Minnesota	4,018	Oklahoma	2,582	Iowa	990
9	California	3,863	California	2,426	California	865
10	South Dakota	3,367	Montana	2,350	Louisiana	865
11	Oklahoma	3,244	Colorado	1,812	Mississippi	839
12	Montana	2,515	Minnesota	1,568	Florida	814
13	Mississippi	2,440	Mississippi	1,562	Colorado	770
14	Ohio	2,416	North Dakota	1,511	New Mexico	670
15	New York	2,288	Florida	1,421	Alabama	655
16	Indiana	2,262	Louisiana	1,407	North Dakota	642
17	North Dakota	2,131	Indiana	1,345	Illinois	616
18	Colorado	2,075	Alabama	1,144	Georgia	517
19	Michigan	1,924	New Mexico	1,140	Wyoming	508
20	Louisiana	1,923	Oregon	1,113	Oregon	505
21	Pennsylvania	1,896	Wyoming	1,049	Arkansas	498
22	Kentucky	1,826	Georgia	1,046	Arizona	416
23	Alabama	1,798	Ohio	1,046	Indiana	369
24	Florida	1,754	Idaho	1,038	Idaho	368
25	Tennessee	1,753	Arkansas	996	Tennessee	351
26	Arkansas	1,587	Arizona	945	Virginia	349
27	Georgia	1,562	Kentucky	935	Kentucky	341
28	Idaho	1,457	Tennessee	813	Minnesota	303
29	Oregon	1,456	Virginia	769	Nevada	297
30	Virginia	1,396	Washington	762	Utah	273
31	Washington	1,218	Utah	604	Washington	273
32	New Mexico	1,212	Nevada	562	Ohio	232
33	Wyoming	1,118	Michigan	519	North Carolina	190
34	Arizona	1,022	Wisconsin	472	South Carolina	178
35	North Carolina	955	North Carolina	412	West Virginia	134
36	Utah	779	South Carolina	381	Wisconsin	99
37	South Carolina	633	Pennsylvania	353	Michigan	94
38	Nevada	597	West Virginia	309	Pennsylvania	82
39	West Virginia	593	Maryland	171	Maryland	57
40	Maryland	529	New York	136	New York	35
41	Vermont	469	Maine	29	Maine	9
42	Maine	228	New Jersey	20	Delaware	7
43	New Jersey	226	Vermont	20	New Jersey	5
44	Massachusetts	180	Delaware	15	New Hampshire	3
45	Connecticut	177	Massachusetts	11	Vermont	3
46	New Hampshire	118	Connecticut	10	Connecticut	2
47	Delaware	68	New Hampshire	9	Massachusetts	2
48	Rhode Island	25	Rhode Island	1	Rhode Island	---
U. S. total		97,465		62,588		25,758

Table 10.- Rank of States in number of milk cows and sheep on farms January 1, 1956 and pigs saved 1955

Rank	Milk cows 2 years and over		All sheep and lambs		Number of pigs saved 1/	
	State	Number	State	Number	State	Number
		1,000 head		1,000 head		1,000 head
1	Wisconsin	2,604	Texas	5,208	Iowa	21,192
2	Minnesota	1,558	Wyoming	2,128	Illinois	11,202
3	New York	1,512	California	2,020	Indiana	7,633
4	Iowa	1,100	Montana	1,757	Minnesota	6,966
5	Pennsylvania	1,039	Colorado	1,731	Missouri	6,488
6	Missouri	936	Utah	1,472	Ohio	5,086
7	Ohio	930	South Dakota	1,315	Nebraska	4,625
8	California	927	Iowa	1,247	Wisconsin	3,938
9	Michigan	907	Ohio	1,247	South Dakota	2,962
10	Illinois	866	New Mexico	1,242	Georgia	2,406
11	Texas	849	Idaho	1,085	North Carolina	1,882
12	Tennessee	681	Minnesota	953	Kentucky	1,876
13	Kentucky	654	Missouri	879	Tennessee	1,807
14	Indiana	612	Oregon	830	Texas	1,717
15	Mississippi	593	Illinois	708	Alabama	1,628
16	Kansas	530	Nebraska	677	Kansas	1,605
17	Nebraska	446	North Dakota	668	Michigan	1,445
18	North Dakota	440	Kansas	594	Pennsylvania	1,008
19	Oklahoma	436	Kentucky	593	Virginia	1,006
20	Virginia	436	Indiana	577	Mississippi	877
21	Alabama	397	Arizona	470	Oklahoma	850
22	Arkansas	389	Nevada	458	North Dakota	793
23	North Carolina	383	Michigan	399	South Carolina	773
24	Louisiana	348	Virginia	347	Arkansas	740
25	South Dakota	335	West Virginia	314	Florida	647
26	Georgia	332	Tennessee	295	Louisiana	633
27	Vermont	326	Washington	294	California	587
28	Washington	295	Wisconsin	260	Maryland	371
29	Maryland	251	Pennsylvania	259	Colorado	268
30	Idaho	250	Oklahoma	257	New York	268
31	Oregon	219	New York	176	Oregon	268
32	West Virginia	209	Alabama	110	West Virginia	264
33	Florida	194	Louisiana	110	Montana	235
34	South Carolina	168	Mississippi	97	Washington	232
35	Colorado	165	Arkansas	67	New Jersey	192
36	New Jersey	156	North Carolina	53	Idaho	183
37	Maine	125	Maryland	49	Massachusetts	166
38	Massachusetts	123	Georgia	46	Utah	85
39	Connecticut	120	Maine	36	New Mexico	75
40	Utah	112	New Jersey	17	Delaware	58
41	Montana	106	Massachusetts	13	Wyoming	49
42	New Hampshire	73	Vermont	13	Arizona	34
43	New Mexico	50	New Hampshire	10	Connecticut	33
44	Arizona	49	Connecticut	9	Maine	31
45	Wyoming	45	South Carolina	8	Nevada	24
46	Delaware	36	Florida	5	New Hampshire	18
47	Rhode Island	19	Delaware	4	Vermont	18
48	Nevada	17	Rhode Island	2	Rhode Island	12
U. S. total		23,318		31,109		95,256

1/ Total pigs saved from spring and fall pig crops of 1955.

Table 11.--Meat production and consumption in the United States, 1909 to date 1/

Year	Beef			Veal			Lamb and mutton			Pork (excluding lard)			All meats			Lard		
	Pro-duction	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Pro-duction	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Pro-duction	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Pro-duction	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Pro-duction	Consumption Total	Consumption Per capita	Pro-duction	Consumption 2/ Total	Consumption 2/ Per capita
	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.	Mil.lb.	Mil.lb.	Lb.
1909....	6,915	6,713	73.1	660	660	7.2	608	606	6.6	6,557	6,065	66.1	14,740	14,044	153.0	1,628	1,127	12.3
1910....	6,647	6,508	69.5	667	667	7.1	597	596	6.4	6,087	5,756	61.4	13,998	13,527	144.4	1,553	1,156	12.3
1911....	6,549	6,426	67.5	666	666	7.0	693	690	7.2	6,961	6,482	68.1	14,869	14,264	149.8	1,747	1,138	12.0
1912....	6,234	6,153	63.6	662	662	6.9	735	729	7.6	6,822	6,357	65.7	14,453	13,901	143.8	1,658	1,102	11.4
1913....	6,182	6,157	62.5	608	609	6.2	706	701	7.1	6,979	6,501	65.9	14,475	13,968	141.7	1,653	1,073	10.9
1914....	6,017	6,144	61.1	569	572	5.7	693	708	7.1	6,824	6,453	64.2	14,103	13,877	138.1	1,554	1,090	10.8
1915....	6,075	5,668	55.6	590	591	5.8	605	612	6.0	7,616	6,690	65.6	14,886	13,561	133.0	1,689	1,198	11.7
1916....	6,460	6,003	58.1	655	656	6.3	585	595	5.7	8,207	7,037	68.1	15,907	14,291	138.2	1,706	1,228	11.9
1917....	7,239	6.687	63.7	744	745	7.1	463	463	4.4	7,055	6,093	58.1	15,501	13,988	133.3	1,451	1,091	10.4
1918....	7,726	7,167	67.6	760	761	7.2	506	499	4.7	8,349	6,384	60.2	17,341	14,811	139.7	1,899	1,291	12.2
1919....	6,756	6,462	60.7	819	824	7.8	590	598	5.6	8,477	6,712	63.0	16,642	14,596	137.1	1,920	1,174	11.0
1920....	6.306	6,293	58.3	842	852	7.9	538	578	5.4	7,648	6,766	62.6	15,334	14,489	134.2	1,958	1,319	12.2
1921....	6,022	6,024	54.7	820	824	7.5	639	662	6.0	7,697	7,029	63.9	15,178	14,539	132.1	2,108	1,217	11.1
1922....	6,588	6,503	58.3	852	858	7.7	553	565	5.1	8,145	7,236	64.8	16,138	15,162	135.9	2,302	1,503	13.5
1923....	6,721	6,671	58.8	916	919	8.1	588	592	5.2	9,483	8,310	73.2	17,708	16,492	145.3	2,718	1,643	14.5
1924....	6,877	6,786	58.7	972	977	8.4	597	596	5.2	9,149	8,451	73.0	17,595	16,810	145.3	2,660	1,663	14.4
1925....	6,878	6,888	58.6	989	993	8.5	503	605	5.1	8,128	7,734	65.8	16,598	16,220	138.0	2,153	1,453	12.4
1926....	7,089	7,074	59.4	955	959	8.0	639	637	5.4	7.966	7,529	63.3	16,649	16,199	136.1	2,206	1,465	12.3
1927....	6,395	6,484	53.7	867	875	7.3	629	631	5.2	8,430	8,058	66.8	16,321	16,048	133.0	2,263	1,541	12.8
1928....	5,771	5,872	48.1	773	781	6.4	663	662	5.4	9,041	8,545	69.9	16,248	15,860	129.8	2,458	1,626	13.3
1929....	5,871	6,048	49.0	761	766	6.2	682	686	5.5	8,833	8,484	68.7	16,147	15,984	129.4	2,461	1,598	12.9
1930....	5,917	6,021	48.2	792	794	6.4	825	824	6.6	8,482	8,246	66.1	16,016	15,885	127.3	2,227	1,584	12.7
1931....	6,009	6,025	47.9	823	824	6.6	885	886	7.0	8,739	8,477	67.4	16,456	16,212	128.9	2,307	1,706	13.6
1932....	5,789	5,830	46.0	822	822	6.5	884	882	7.0	8,923	8,825	69.7	16,418	16,359	129.2	2,380	1,814	14.3
1933 3/.	6,440	6,469	50.8	891	891	7.0	852	849	6.7	9,234	8,885	69.8	17,417	17,094	134.3	2,475	1,772	13.9
1934 3/.	8,345	8,066	63.0	1,246	1,182	9.2	851	798	6.2	8,397	8,141	63.6	18,839	18,187	142.0	2,091	1,648	12.9
1935 3/.	6,608	6,770	52.5	1,023	1,087	8.4	877	923	7.2	5,919	6,155	47.7	14,427	14,935	115.8	1,276	1,226	9.5
1936 3/.	7,358	7,742	59.7	1,075	1,075	8.3	854	849	6.5	7,474	7,061	54.4	16,761	16,727	128.9	1,679	1,449	11.2
1937....	6,798	7,107	54.4	1,108	1,108	8.5	852	857	6.6	6,951	7,185	55.0	15,709	16,257	124.5	1,431	1,361	10.4
1938....	6,908	7,058	53.6	994	994	7.6	897	894	6.8	7,680	7,554	57.4	16,479	16,500	125.4	1,728	1,440	10.9
1939....	7,011	7,159	53.9	991	991	7.5	872	869	6.5	8,660	8,474	63.9	17,534	17,493	131.8	2,037	1,671	12.6
1940....	7,175	7,257	54.2	981	981	7.3	876	873	6.5	10,044	9,701	72.4	19,076	18,812	140.4	2,288	1,924	14.4
1941....	8,082	8,021	60.0	1,036	1,005	7.5	923	901	6.7	9,528	9,007	67.4	19,569	18,934	141.6	2,228	1,879	14.1
1942....	8,843	8,049	60.4	1,151	1,084	8.1	1,042	950	7.1	10,876	8,368	62.8	21,912	18,451	138.4	2,401	1,760	13.2
1943....	8,571	6,860	52.5	1,167	1,059	8.1	1,104	830	6.4	13,640	10,172	77.9	24,482	18,921	144.9	2,865	1,819	13.9
1944....	9.112	7,146	54.9	1,738	1,594	12.2	1,024	857	6.6	13,304	10,230	78.5	25,178	19,827	152.2	3,054	1,824	14.0
1945....	10,276	7,665	58.6	1,664	1,536	11.7	1,054	943	7.2	10,697	8,598	65.7	23,691	18,742	143.2	2,066	1,622	12.4
1946....	9,373	8,533	60.8	1,443	1,382	9.8	968	923	6.6	11,150	10,506	74.9	22,934	21,344	152.1	2,136	1,667	11.9
1947....	10,432	9,916	68.6	1,605	1,545	10.7	799	762	5.2	10,502	9,919	68.6	23,338	22,142	153.1	2,402	1,904	13.2
1948....	9,075	9,163	62.3	1,423	1,384	9.4	747	733	5.0	10,055	9,840	66.8	21,300	21,120	143.5	2,321	1,972	13.4
1949....	9,439	9,439	63.1	1,334	1,310	8.7	603	609	4.1	10,286	9,991	66.8	21,662	21,349	142.7	2,534	1,892	12.6
1950....	9,538	9,533	62.6	1.230	1,206	7.9	597	596	3.9	10,714	10,390	68.2	22,079	21,725	142.6	2,631	2,097	13.8
1951....	8,843	8,478	55.3	1,061	1,005	6.6	521	517	3.4	11,483	10,859	70.9	21,908	20,859	136.2	2,864	2,104	13.7
1952....	9,667	9,565	61.5	1,173	1,103	7.1	648	640	4.1	11,547	11,132	71.6	23,035	22,440	144.3	2,886	2,083	13.4
1953....	12,433	12,139	76.7	1,556	1,495	9.5	728	734	4.6	10,063	9,957	62.9	24,780	24,325	153.7	2,368	2,023	12.8
1954 ..	12,991	12,765	79.2	1,656	1,600	9.9	734	730	4.5	9,952	9,631	59.7	25,333	24,726	153.3	2,348	1,795	11.1
1955 4/.	13,615	13,360	81.2	1,597	1,550	9.4	758	754	4.6	11,016	10,860	66.0	26,986	26,524	161.2	2,675	2,000	12.2

1/ Data for 1899 -1908 may be found in The Livestock and Meat Situation for March 3, 1955, page 20 . Beginning 1940 , data exclude meat produced in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands. Beginning 1941, consumption is civilian only. Units are carcass-weight equivalent; exclude edible offals.

2/ Computed from unrounded numbers. Includes lard entering into manufactured products.

3/ Includes production and consumption for Government emergency programs.

4/ Preliminary.

Table 12.- Livestock slaughtered and meat and lard produced, by class of slaughter, United States, 1944 to date 1/

Year	Livestock slaughter					Meat production				
	Commercial					Commercial				
	Federally inspected	Other whole-sale and retail	Total	Farm	Total	Federally inspected	Other whole-sale and retail	Total	Farm	Total
	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	1,000 head	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
	Cattle					Beef				
1944	13,955	5,035	18,990	854	19,844	6,652	2,149	8,801	311	9,112
1945	14,531	6,244	20,775	919	21,694	7,236	2,700	9,936	340	10,276
1946	11,402	7,479	18,881	943	19,824	5,661	3,349	9,010	363	9,373
1947	15,524	6,009	21,533	871	22,404	7,535	2,561	10,096	336	10,432
1948	12,994	5,392	18,386	791	19,177	6,433	2,333	8,766	309	9,075
1949	13,222	4,791	18,013	752	18,765	6,998	2,144	9,142	297	9,439
1950	13,103	4,798	17,901	723	18,624	7,051	2,197	9,248	290	9,538
1951	11,879	4,497	16,376	724	17,100	6,431	2,118	8,549	294	8,843
1952	13,165	4,691	17,856	812	18,668	7,157	2,180	9,337	330	9,667
1953	17,629	5,976	23,605	924	24,529	9,368	2,687	12,055	378	12,433
1954	18,476	6,541	25,017	941	25,958	9,681	2,920	12,601	390	12,991
1955	19,056	6,702	25,758			10,195-	3,030	13,225	2/ 390	13,615
	Calves					Veal				
1944	7,769	5,749	13,518	724	14,242	926	703	1,629	109	1,738
1945	7,020	5,884	12,904	753	13,657	823	729	1,552	112	1,664
1946	5,841	5,569	11,410	766	12,176	642	687	1,329	114	1,443
1947	7,933	5,080	13,013	713	13,726	904	589	1,493	112	1,605
1948	6,907	4,860	11,767	611	12,378	791	532	1,323	100	1,423
1949	6,449	4,379	10,828	570	11,398	746	494	1,240	94	1,334
1950	5,850	4,123	9,973	531	10,504	667	470	1,137	93	1,230
1951	4,985	3,433	8,418	495	8,913	583	389	972	89	1,061
1952	5,294	3,600	8,894	514	9,408	650	430	1,080	93	1,173
1953	7,013	4,655	11,668	585	12,753	882	569	1,451	105	1,556
1954	7,573	5,173	12,746	574	13,320	931	620	1,551	105	1,656
1955	7,499	4,886	12,385			903	584	1,487	2/ 110	1,597
	Sheep and lambs					Lamb and mutton				
1944	21,875	2,918	24,793	562	25,355	887	114	1,001	23	1,024
1945	21,218	2,850	24,068	571	24,639	913	117	1,030	24	1,054
1946	19,884	2,350	22,234	554	22,788	850	96	946	22	968
1947	16,667	1,540	18,207	499	18,706	717	62	779	20	799
1948	15,343	1,554	16,897	474	17,371	665	63	728	19	747
1949	12,136	1,240	13,376	404	13,780	536	51	587	16	603
1950	11,739	1,113	12,852	392	13,244	534	47	581	16	597
1951	10,056	1,019	11,075	341	11,416	465	43	508	13	521
1952	12,694	1,268	13,962	336	14,298	581	54	635	13	648
1953	14,283	1,684	15,967	344	16,311	644	71	715	13	728
1954	14,148	1,772	15,920	328	16,248	645	76	721	13	734
1955	14,383	1,909	16,292			663	84	747	2/ 11	758
	Hogs					Pork excluding lard				
1944	69,017	15,500	84,517	13,551	98,068	9,456	2,046	11,502	1,802	13,304
1945	40,960	17,300	58,260	13,631	71,891	6,387	2,456	8,843	1,854	10,697
1946	44,394	18,000	62,394	13,721	76,115	6,642	2,592	9,234	1,916	11,150
1947	49,116	12,813	61,929	12,072	74,001	7,080	1,731	8,811	1,691	10,502
1948	47,615	12,054	59,669	11,200	70,869	6,832	1,654	8,486	1,569	10,055
1949	53,032	11,729	64,761	10,236	74,997	7,352	1,523	8,875	1,411	10,286
1950	56,964	12,579	69,543	9,720	79,263	7,788	1,609	9,397	1,317	10,714
1951	62,054	14,007	76,061	9,520	85,581	8,407	1,783	10,190	1,293	11,483
1952	62,451	15,239	77,690	9,022	86,712	8,411	1,910	10,321	1,226	11,547
1953	53,813	13,100	66,913	7,870	74,783	7,293	1,678	8,971	1,092	10,063
1954	52,894	11,933	64,827	7,255	72,082	7,369	1,563	8,932	1,020	9,952
1955	61,370	13,072	74,442			8,366	1,690	10,056	2/ 960	11,016
	Lard production 3/					All meat excluding lard				
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds					
1944	2,367	279	2,646	408	3,054	17,921	5,012	22,933	2,245	25,178
1945	1,311	335	1,646	420	2,066	15,359	6,002	21,361	2,330	23,691
1946	1,344	353	1,697	439	2,136	13,795	6,724	20,519	2,415	22,934
1947	1,722	277	1,999	403	2,402	16,236	4,943	21,179	2,159	23,338
1948	1,680	252	1,932	389	2,321	14,721	4,582	19,303	1,997	21,300
1949	1,923	270	2,193	341	2,534	15,632	4,212	19,844	1,818	21,662
1950	2,009	309	2,318	313	2,631	16,040	4,323	20,363	1,716	22,079
1951	2,225	342	2,567	297	2,864	15,886	4,333	20,219	1,689	21,908
1952	2,234	378	2,612	274	2,886	16,799	4,574	21,373	1,662	23,035
1953	1,812	310	2,122	246	2,368	18,187	5,005	23,192	1,588	24,780
1954	1,831	290	2,121	227	2,348	18,626	5,179	23,805	1,528	25,333
1955	2,140	317	2,457	2/218	2,675	20,127	5,388	25,515	2/1,471	26,986

1/ Excludes slaughter and meat production under Federal inspection in Hawaii and the Virgin Islands.

2/ Preliminary estimate.

3/ Including rendered pork fat.

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by classes, and index numbers of prices received for meat animals, United States, by months, 1941 to date

Beef cattle

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av. 1/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1941	8.37	8.31	8.27	8.55	8.51	8.61	8.73	9.04	9.32	9.14	8.82	9.34	8.82
1942	9.72	9.89	10.10	10.50	10.60	10.70	10.70	11.10	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.20	10.70
1943	11.76	12.32	12.76	13.00	12.88	12.70	12.40	12.00	11.70	11.10	10.60	10.90	11.90
1944	11.20	11.60	12.00	12.10	12.00	11.70	10.90	10.30	10.10	9.71	9.79	10.10	10.80
1945	11.00	11.60	12.50	13.10	13.40	13.40	13.00	12.40	11.80	11.50	11.30	11.50	12.10
1946	12.00	12.60	13.10	13.60	13.70	13.80	15.70	15.70	13.80	16.00	16.20	16.50	14.50
1947	16.70	17.00	18.00	18.30	18.80	19.30	19.50	19.00	19.00	18.30	18.20	19.50	18.40
1948	21.30	20.10	21.50	22.50	23.90	24.40	25.20	23.70	23.30	21.20	20.80	20.40	22.20
1949	20.20	18.90	20.70	21.00	21.10	20.90	20.00	19.40	19.70	19.20	18.90	19.00	19.80
1950	19.70	20.50	21.20	21.90	23.10	23.70	24.40	24.20	24.60	24.20	24.60	25.20	23.30
1951	27.10	29.10	29.80	30.30	29.70	29.50	29.00	28.90	29.20	28.40	27.50	27.30	28.70
1952	27.20	27.50	27.50	27.70	27.80	26.20	25.60	24.60	23.20	21.40	20.30	19.00	24.30
1953	19.10	18.50	17.70	17.30	17.50	16.00	17.10	16.10	15.60	14.60	14.50	14.80	16.30
1954	15.90	16.10	16.40	16.90	17.40	16.60	15.50	15.70	15.80	15.60	15.10	15.20	16.00
1955	16.20	16.50	16.70	17.00	16.30	16.50	16.10	15.70	15.60	15.30	14.10	13.50	
1956	13.90												
							Calves						
1941	9.71	10.10	9.78	9.86	9.91	9.91	10.23	10.50	11.20	11.06	10.75	11.18	10.30
1942	12.03	11.85	12.08	12.15	12.39	12.31	12.43	12.74	12.80	12.80	12.82	12.94	12.30
1943	13.55	14.11	14.40	14.22	14.26	14.20	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.00	12.40	12.50	13.30
1944	12.70	13.00	13.20	13.10	13.20	13.10	12.70	12.40	12.40	12.20	12.20	12.30	12.40
1945	12.90	13.20	13.50	13.90	13.80	13.80	13.90	13.30	12.90	12.70	12.60	12.60	13.00
1946	13.30	13.70	13.90	14.30	14.40	14.80	16.30	15.90	15.20	16.20	16.70	17.00	15.20
1947	18.00	19.00	19.60	19.40	20.20	20.90	20.80	20.70	21.40	21.00	21.10	21.90	20.40
1948	23.80	22.50	23.10	23.90	25.00	25.20	26.40	25.90	25.50	23.80	23.80	24.10	24.40
1949	24.70	23.80	24.20	24.40	23.70	23.30	22.10	22.00	21.90	21.70	21.70	22.00	22.60
1950	23.20	24.20	24.20	24.50	25.60	25.90	26.60	27.40	27.80	27.20	27.60	28.40	26.30
1951	30.70	32.80	33.20	33.90	33.00	33.20	32.20	31.90	32.10	31.80	30.50	30.40	32.00
1952	30.90	31.50	30.70	30.70	30.50	29.60	27.80	26.20	24.30	21.80	21.50	20.50	25.80
1953	22.10	22.10	20.10	19.30	19.40	16.50	16.80	16.10	14.80	13.80	14.50	15.60	16.80
1954	17.70	18.00	17.80	18.10	18.40	17.10	15.90	15.60	15.50	15.70	15.30	15.70	16.50
1955	17.20	18.00	17.40	17.60	17.20	17.50	16.90	16.90	16.80	16.80	15.70	15.90	
1956	16.80												
							Hogs						
1941	7.47	7.29	7.16	8.16	8.31	9.12	10.32	10.48	11.24	10.13	9.70	10.32	9.09
1942	10.69	11.85	12.51	13.48	13.27	13.38	13.78	14.12	13.57	14.10	13.43	13.26	13.00
1943	14.07	14.63	14.67	14.34	13.89	13.60	13.20	13.70	14.10	14.00	12.90	12.80	13.70
1944	12.80	12.90	12.90	13.00	12.70	12.60	12.70	13.50	13.60	13.80	13.50	13.40	13.10
1945	13.80	14.00	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.10	14.00	14.10	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.00
1946	14.10	14.20	14.20	14.20	14.30	14.30	17.20	20.80	16.10	22.20	23.00	22.80	17.50
1947	21.90	24.30	26.50	23.90	22.20	22.10	22.00	23.60	26.70	27.10	24.30	25.20	24.10
1948	26.60	21.60	21.50	20.30	19.90	22.90	25.20	26.90	27.40	24.70	21.80	20.90	23.10
1949	19.60	19.30	20.00	18.30	17.90	18.80	18.60	19.40	19.80	17.60	15.60	14.80	18.10
1950	15.10	16.60	16.00	15.70	18.30	18.20	20.90	21.70	21.30	19.20	17.80	17.80	18.00
1951	20.00	21.90	21.20	20.60	20.40	20.90	20.50	20.90	19.80	20.20	18.10	17.60	20.00
1952	17.30	17.10	16.60	16.40	19.20	19.40	19.70	20.60	19.00	18.50	16.60	16.10	17.80
1953	17.90	19.30	20.20	21.00	23.10	22.80	23.70	23.30	23.90	21.30	20.30	23.00	21.40
1954	24.70	25.30	25.00	26.40	24.70	21.50	20.40	21.10	19.70	18.40	18.50	17.00	21.60
1955	17.00	16.40	15.40	16.60	16.40	18.40	16.70	15.70	15.70	14.50	12.20	10.60	
1956	10.90												

Continued -

Table 13.- Price per 100 pounds received by farmers for meat animals by classes, and index numbers of prices received for meat animals, United States, by months, 1941 to date - Continued

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Wt. av. 1/
							Sheep						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1941	4.44	4.65	4.86	5.20	4.97	4.69	4.69	5.03	5.36	5.15	5.13	5.24	5.06
1942	5.52	5.71	5.85	6.03	6.03	5.60	5.46	5.52	5.50	5.44	5.48	5.92	5.80
1943	6.39	7.01	7.27	7.35	7.31	7.14	6.84	6.53	6.39	6.08	5.81	5.94	6.57
1944	6.11	6.57	6.80	6.97	6.74	6.59	6.09	5.77	5.52	5.61	5.61	5.83	6.01
1945	6.18	6.56	6.87	7.17	6.99	6.82	6.83	6.39	5.89	5.79	5.86	5.98	6.38
1946	6.34	6.62	6.87	7.01	7.06	7.23	8.14	7.14	7.52	8.43	7.70	7.55	7.48
1947	7.64	7.78	8.43	8.57	8.73	8.36	8.59	8.55	8.64	8.42	8.63	8.62	8.39
1948	9.29	9.31	9.44	9.48	10.50	10.30	10.20	10.20	9.67	9.07	8.93	8.81	9.69
1949	9.10	9.28	10.10	10.80	10.60	9.92	9.27	8.78	8.61	8.88	8.86	9.20	9.27
1950	9.69	10.30	11.10	11.10	11.00	10.40	10.40	11.10	11.80	12.90	13.30	13.80	11.60
1951	15.50	18.00	19.40	18.30	17.10	16.80	15.70	15.30	15.20	15.60	14.40	14.10	16.00
1952	13.40	13.30	13.20	13.50	12.80	11.30	9.79	9.42	8.83	7.60	7.16	7.36	10.10
1953	7.95	8.24	8.43	8.29	7.89	6.39	6.08	6.10	5.81	5.72	5.98	6.33	6.66
1954	6.78	7.09	7.62	7.49	6.74	6.30	5.62	5.17	5.17	5.41	5.75	5.69	6.10
1955	6.10	6.67	6.91	6.68	5.95	5.49	5.36	5.42	5.42	5.40	5.37	5.51	
1956	5.78												
							Lambs						
1941	8.56	8.80	9.12	9.37	9.34	9.49	9.47	9.56	10.09	9.83	9.70	10.13	9.58
1942	10.56	10.69	10.62	10.85	11.60	11.98	11.81	12.05	11.90	11.83	12.04	12.49	11.70
1943	13.03	13.76	13.97	13.87	13.82	13.50	13.30	12.80	12.50	12.20	11.90	12.10	13.00
1944	12.50	13.20	13.50	13.60	13.40	13.10	12.60	12.20	12.10	12.10	12.10	12.30	12.50
1945	12.90	13.50	13.80	13.90	13.60	13.40	13.40	12.90	12.50	12.50	12.70	12.80	13.10
1946	12.90	13.40	13.70	14.00	14.10	14.30	15.90	16.40	15.70	17.40	18.50	18.70	15.60
1947	19.10	19.60	20.30	19.80	19.90	20.90	20.90	20.90	21.50	20.30	20.80	21.30	20.50
1948	22.20	20.80	20.10	21.20	23.30	24.90	26.10	24.80	23.30	21.90	21.90	21.80	22.80
1949	22.00	21.70	23.80	25.80	25.30	24.30	22.80	21.20	21.60	21.50	21.40	21.00	22.40
1950	21.70	23.00	24.00	24.10	24.70	24.80	24.70	25.00	25.70	26.00	26.80	27.60	25.10
1951	30.10	33.40	35.20	34.30	32.50	31.70	30.20	29.80	29.70	29.70	29.00	28.60	31.00
1952	28.20	26.80	25.60	26.60	26.10	25.60	25.60	25.50	24.00	22.10	20.80	19.50	24.30
1953	20.40	20.50	20.40	20.30	22.10	21.80	21.60	20.00	17.60	16.60	17.10	17.30	19.30
1954	18.70	19.40	21.00	21.90	21.80	20.90	19.50	18.40	17.70	17.60	17.70	17.50	19.20
1955	18.50	19.30	19.80	19.60	18.20	20.10	18.80	18.50	17.70	17.40	17.20	16.50	
1956	17.10												
							Index numbers of prices received for meat animals, January 1910-December 1914=100 2/						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.
1941	128	127	126	135	136	141	150	154	161	153	147	156	143
1942	162	171	177	186	186	188	190	196	192	195	191	192	186
1943	203	212	216	216	212	208	203	202	202	196	184	186	203
1944	189	194	198	199	196	193	186	186	185	183	182	184	190
1945	194	201	209	215	217	216	214	210	205	202	202	203	207
1946	208	214	219	223	225	226	258	279	235	292	299	301	248
1947	298	317	339	325	320	325	326	331	351	346	329	346	329
1948	371	329	340	342	354	377	400	396	394	359	338	330	361
1949	321	308	329	324	321	323	312	311	316	298	284	280	311
1950	289	306	309	313	340	344	366	371	373	357	353	359	340
1951	392	425	429	429	420	421	412	413	408	404	382	377	409
1952	375	375	370	371	388	375	370	366	343	321	299	284	353
1953	298	302	299	301	316	300	313	301	297	272	266	286	296
1954	308	314	316	330	324	296	278	282	274	265	261	253	292
1955	263	264	260	269	260	276	261	251	250	240	216	201	251
1956	207												

1/ Annual State averages weighted by shipments and local slaughter. 2/ Includes production payments on beef cattle, sheep and lambs, July 1945-June 1946. Year averages are unweighted.

Table 14.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of cattle and calves, 1936 to date

Year	Beef steers for slaughter 1/								Cows, Chicago 2/			Vealers, Chicago, Choice and Prime
	Chicago						Omaha, all grades	Sioux City, all grades	Commercial 3/	Utility 4/	Canner and Cutter 5/	
	Prime	Choice	Good	Commercial	Utility	All grades						
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1936	9.97	8.82	7.85		6.58	8.82	---	---	5.80	4.95	4.04	9.30
1937	14.79	11.79	9.19		7.51	11.47	---	---	7.18	5.88	4.54	10.07
1938	10.71	9.14	7.88		6.77	9.39	---	---	6.58	5.69	4.63	9.52
1939	10.48	9.81	8.77		7.51	9.75	---	---	6.94	5.99	4.84	10.07
1940	11.86	10.48	8.84		7.51	10.43	---	---	7.02	5.86	4.65	10.61
1941	12.23	11.36	10.02		8.64	11.33	---	---	8.22	7.00	5.68	12.18
1942	15.19	13.90	12.22		10.40	13.79	---	---	10.61	8.96	7.22	14.48
1943	16.23	15.34	14.01		11.66	15.30	---	---	12.66	10.54	8.18	15.18
1944	17.05	15.73	13.87		11.25	15.44	---	---	12.80	10.09	7.32	14.86
1945	17.30	16.00	14.12		11.73	16.18	---	---	13.65	11.17	8.30	15.12
1946	20.24	19.32	17.36		13.75	19.16	---	---	14.62	11.93	9.12	16.87
1947	30.64	26.22	21.76		18.04	25.83	---	---	17.84	14.26	11.48	24.98
1948	35.24	30.96	26.31		22.16	30.88	---	---	22.64	19.49	16.15	29.02
1949	28.65	26.07	23.17		19.77	25.80	24.23	24.41	18.41	16.33	13.95	27.64
1950	32.43	29.68	26.08		22.86	29.35	27.88	27.98	21.48	19.36	16.48	31.08
1951	38.11	35.96	33.37	30.97	28.31	35.72	34.18	34.34	27.76	24.48	20.93	37.19
1952	35.17	33.18	30.10	26.39	22.70	32.38	31.04	31.16	21.74	19.53	16.82	34.42
1953	26.56	24.14	21.56	18.74	15.77	23.62	21.91	22.10	13.92	12.41	10.67	25.04
1954	27.53	24.66	21.81	18.32	15.27	24.23	22.67	22.73	13.28	11.46	9.60	23.07
1955	23.62	23.16	21.14	17.62	14.79	22.59	21.39	21.39	12.98	11.52	10.00	24.80

1/ Corn Belt steers sold out of first hands for slaughter. 2/ Approximate equivalent for present grades, estimated as noted in notes 3, 4, 5. 3/ Weighted average of Good 5, Common and Medium 1, through 1937, Good 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; reported as Commercial, 1951 to date. 4/ Weighted average of Common and Medium 9, Low Cutter and Cutter 2, Good 1, through 1937; Common 3, Medium 1, 1938-50; from July 1939-December 1949, prices for Common were obtained as the lower half of range of Cutter and Common; reported as Utility, 1951 to date. 5/ Low Cutter and Cutter through June 1939; average estimates for Common, and Canner-Low Cutter, July 1939 to 1949; reported as Canner and Cutter, 1950 to date.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 15.- Market price per 100 pounds for selected classes of hogs and sheep, 1936 to date

Year	Barrows and gilts, Chicago							Barrows and gilts, 8 markets 1/	Sows, Chicago	Lambs		Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago
	160-180 pounds	180-200 pounds	200-220 pounds	220-240 pounds	240-270 pounds	270-300 pounds	All weights			Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago 2/	Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha 3/	
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
1936	10.12	10.27	10.35	4/10.34	5/10.19	6/ 9.96	---	---	8.70	9.86	8.22	4.20
1937	10.54	10.65	10.70	4/10.67	5/10.54	6/10.35	---	---	9.98	10.59	9.10	4.68
1938	8.54	8.62	8.64	4/ 8.56	5/ 8.36	6/ 8.11	8.27	8.13	7.34	8.39	7.39	3.82
1939	6.94	7.06	7.08	7/ 7.04	7/ 6.88	7/ 6.62	6.81	6.62	5.67	9.26	8.21	4.03
1940	5.71	5.95	6.03	6.03	5.93	5.78	5.80	5.68	5.31	9.65	8.53	4.18
1941	9.59	9.79	9.85	9.84	9.73	9.59	9.47	9.44	9.34	11.19	10.27	5.43
1942	13.63	13.90	13.99	13.99	13.95	13.90	13.69	13.62	13.73	13.81	12.02	6.60
1943	14.17	14.49	14.66	14.66	14.62	14.56	14.49	14.24	13.71	14.95	13.22	7.44
1944	13.57	13.98	14.14	14.14	13.94	13.70	13.77	13.57	12.75	15.22	12.70	6.89
1945	14.74	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.76	14.75	14.60	13.99	15.48	14.17	7.69
1946	17.68	17.93	17.97	17.96	17.94	17.88	18.42	17.99	18.31	18.65	16.46	8.25
1947	25.75	26.23	26.32	26.24	25.91	25.29	25.21	25.24	21.88	23.59	20.76	9.17
1948	25.14	25.55	25.61	25.40	24.77	23.87	23.27	23.51	22.58	25.96	22.36	11.59
1949	19.50	19.88	19.94	19.77	19.41	18.87	18.62	18.69	16.67	25.45	23.06	10.83
1950	18.91	19.46	19.59	19.51	19.25	18.84	18.39	18.52	17.72	27.30	27.52	12.67
1951	20.68	21.33	21.45	21.36	21.12	20.67	20.74	20.56	18.43	34.29	31.90	17.58
1952	18.47	19.26	19.36	19.18	18.83	18.35	18.28	18.13	16.91	27.23	22.15	10.51
1953	21.82	22.86	22.99	22.94	22.75	8/22.26	22.03	21.99	20.56	22.96	18.36	7.22
1954	22.58	23.41	23.48	23.31	22.82	22.22	22.13	22.25	18.73	22.08	19.06	6.35
1955	15.52	16.40	16.41	16.27	15.78	15.33	15.16	15.19	13.64	21.35	18.88	6.04

1/ Chicago, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis N.S.Y., Sioux City, S. St. Joseph and S. St. Paul. Prior to 1940 excludes Indianapolis. 2/ Average of prices by months for market classes as reported in each month. Beginning 1932 reported classes change seasonally, comprising shorn lambs in about May, spring lambs in about June-September, and wooled lambs in all other months. 3/ Average prices for the months available. In some years, no prices are quoted for one to three months of few feeder shipments. 4/ 220-250 pounds. 5/ 250-290 pounds. 6/ 290-350 pounds. 7/ Average of prices in January-June for market class of earlier years, and in July-December for classes of later years. 8/ Average for 10 months.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 16.- Average price per 100 pounds for stocker and feeder steers at Kansas City and Choice grade slaughter steers at Chicago, by months 1938 to date

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 2/
	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
	Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/												
1938	6.98	7.04	7.60	7.55	7.72	7.51	7.80	7.54	7.42	7.47	7.77	8.00	7.54
1939	8.52	8.79	9.18	9.21	8.89	7.94	7.61	7.43	8.02	8.04	7.95	7.96	8.09
1940	8.07	8.12	8.97	9.06	9.18	8.05	8.09	8.53	8.41	8.52	8.81	8.76	8.53
1941	10.16	10.00	10.29	10.33	10.06	9.90	9.59	9.79	9.98	9.53	9.35	10.46	9.93
1942	10.57	10.69	11.47	11.93	12.00	11.83	11.09	12.05	11.64	11.83	12.62	12.24	11.75
1943	12.67	13.48	14.49	14.58	14.60	14.38	12.48	12.17	11.81	11.36	10.97	11.29	12.35
1944	11.60	12.95	13.06	12.76	12.84	11.65	10.93	11.50	11.34	11.50	11.96	11.49	11.78
1945	12.40	13.00	13.60	13.90	14.23	13.73	13.54	13.08	12.25	12.62	13.19	13.41	13.07
1946	13.56	14.71	15.22	15.86	15.82	15.72	15.53	15.51	15.99	16.42	16.30	17.63	15.87
1947	17.68	18.96	20.13	19.91	21.33	21.11	21.91	21.22	21.65	20.96	21.32	23.59	20.81
1948	26.31	24.15	25.57	26.62	27.60	26.96	28.25	27.40	25.42	24.41	24.52	23.26	25.54
1949	22.15	21.25	24.37	23.66	24.02	22.53	20.62	20.06	19.74	20.57	21.45	21.44	21.34
1950	22.94	24.13	25.32	25.79	27.19	27.44	27.48	26.90	26.90	26.92	28.46	29.45	26.67
1951	31.88	34.42	35.12	35.64	34.29	32.83	31.61	32.59	31.90	31.97	31.63	30.45	32.63
1952	31.19	32.06	31.99	31.32	32.06	27.21	25.24	25.17	23.57	22.76	22.31	20.50	25.55
1953	21.73	20.91	21.19	19.91	19.80	15.22	16.75	15.78	15.07	15.74	17.56	17.63	17.35
1954	19.83	20.02	19.81	20.62	20.44	18.20	16.12	17.88	18.10	18.84	19.63	19.23	18.97
1955	20.40	20.46	21.28	21.25	20.01	19.03	18.19	19.69	17.97	18.02	16.92	15.89	18.60
1956	17.13												
	Choice grade beef steers for slaughter, Chicago 3/												
1938	8.29	7.91	8.49	8.49	8.69	9.15	9.98	9.69	10.03	10.01	9.99	10.16	9.14
1939	10.35	10.23	10.64	10.33	9.92	9.29	9.26	9.03	10.20	9.68	9.52	9.44	9.81
1940	9.44	9.53	9.86	10.01	9.92	9.57	10.29	10.82	11.15	11.72	11.73	11.86	10.48
1941	12.21	11.64	11.12	11.07	10.54	10.74	11.11	11.58	11.56	11.36	11.24	12.41	11.36
1942	12.54	12.47	13.03	13.83	13.65	13.12	13.75	14.87	14.63	15.07	15.40	14.90	13.90
1943	15.05	15.53	15.92	15.91	15.59	15.50	15.06	15.29	15.27	14.92	14.98	14.89	15.34
1944	15.00	15.12	15.23	15.33	15.73	16.23	16.35	16.42	16.26	16.56	16.27	15.62	15.73
1945	15.35	15.42	15.81	16.11	16.16	16.16	16.17	15.98	16.15	16.45	16.56	16.45	16.00
1946	16.51	16.36	16.37	16.46	16.55	16.98	19.86	20.73	19.58	24.97	25.63	25.28	19.32
1947	23.93	23.79	24.05	23.45	24.22	25.72	27.64	28.27	29.43	29.55	29.12	29.62	26.22
1948	30.36	27.10	26.92	28.17	30.91	34.85	36.44	36.02	34.49	32.24	30.68	27.82	30.96
1949	24.72	22.99	24.19	24.37	24.92	26.37	25.96	26.50	28.22	29.63	29.35	29.91	26.07
1950	28.14	27.19	27.33	27.66	29.19	29.99	30.62	29.97	30.32	30.42	31.24	32.98	29.68
1951	34.77	35.98	36.67	36.93	36.52	35.68	35.47	35.85	36.68	36.31	36.09	34.78	35.96
1952	34.68	34.57	34.69	34.76	34.17	32.81	33.03	33.02	32.53	32.55	32.20	30.86	33.18
1953	27.84	24.49	22.68	21.99	22.36	22.04	24.41	25.28	25.87	25.63	25.03	24.37	24.14
1954	24.74	23.86	23.89	24.83	24.25	23.88	23.99	24.08	25.00	25.37	25.85	26.53	24.66
1955	26.98	26.17	25.80	24.62	23.09	22.63	22.72	22.43	22.69	22.01	20.83	20.35	23.16
1956	20.02												

1/ Average for all weights and grades.

2/ Weighted average.

3/ Prior to 1951 reported as Good grade.

Compiled from Market News, Livestock Division.

Table 17.- Hog-corn price ratio, Chicago and United States, by months 1937 to date 1/

Chicago, based on prices of barrows and gilts 2/

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 3/
1937									11.3	15.6	16.3	14.2	---
1938	13.5	14.8	15.9	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.2	16.3	16.9	17.7	16.7	14.3	15.5
1939	14.3	16.3	15.8	14.4	13.3	12.9	13.9	13.8	14.4	14.6	12.2	9.7	13.8
1940	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.3	7.9	9.7	10.1	10.5	9.9	9.6	10.4	9.4
1941	12.3	12.5	11.7	12.2	12.6	13.4	15.1	15.0	15.5	15.3	14.5	14.2	13.7
1942	14.0	15.4	16.4	17.3	16.5	16.9	16.9	17.5	17.4	19.4	17.3	15.7	16.7
1943	15.4	15.9	15.5	14.7	13.6	13.1	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.8	12.9	11.7	13.9
1944	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.8	11.4	11.4	11.9	12.6	12.7	12.8	13.0	12.5	12.2
1945	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.5	12.6
1946	12.7	12.6	12.3	12.3	10.3	9.7	8.4	11.4	8.6	12.7	17.4	17.3	12.1
1947	17.2	18.4	15.8	13.4	12.7	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.7	10.4	10.2	12.9
1948	10.0	10.0	9.4	8.6	8.8	10.2	13.1	15.2	16.0	17.6	16.6	15.0	12.5
1949	13.8	15.6	15.3	13.6	13.9	15.3	15.3	16.4	15.8	15.7	13.9	11.9	14.7
1950	12.0	13.0	12.3	11.5	12.8	13.2	15.1	15.6	14.2	12.9	11.5	11.2	12.9
1951	12.0	12.5	12.4	11.9	12.0	12.9	12.8	12.4	11.6	11.5	10.2	9.4	11.8
1952	9.3	9.6	9.1	9.3	11.0	11.2	12.1	12.1	11.5	11.9	10.8	10.4	10.7
1953	11.4	12.7	13.3	14.2	15.2	16.2	16.5	15.3	15.0	14.8	14.6	15.5	14.6
1954	16.2	16.6	16.6	17.4	16.4	14.9	14.0	13.4	12.2	12.3	12.6	11.4	14.5
1955	11.0	10.8	11.0	11.6	11.6	13.2	12.1	12.5	12.4	12.2	10.4	8.6	11.4
1956	9.2												

United States, based on prices received by farmers for all hogs

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av. 3/
1937	9.5	9.1	8.9	7.7	7.9	8.7	9.3	11.5	11.5	16.8	17.2	15.6	11.1
1938	14.7	15.1	16.6	14.9	14.1	15.6	16.2	16.2	17.1	17.3	18.2	16.0	16.0
1939	15.5	16.6	16.1	14.5	13.1	11.8	12.5	11.6	12.2	13.7	12.4	9.9	13.3
1940	9.7	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.5	7.5	9.3	9.4	10.0	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.2
1941	13.3	13.0	12.5	13.2	12.6	13.4	14.8	15.0	15.9	15.6	15.2	15.4	14.2
1942	14.7	15.5	16.0	16.9	16.3	16.3	16.6	16.9	16.4	18.2	17.7	16.5	16.5
1943	16.0	16.2	15.5	14.3	13.4	12.8	12.2	12.6	12.9	13.1	12.3	11.5	13.6
1944	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.0	11.0	10.9	11.5	11.7	12.2	12.7	12.6	11.6
1945	12.9	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.8	13.0	12.8
1946	12.8	12.8	12.5	12.2	10.6	10.1	8.8	11.6	9.3	13.1	18.1	18.7	12.6
1947	18.1	19.8	17.7	14.7	14.0	11.9	10.9	10.8	11.1	12.2	11.1	10.6	13.6
1948	10.8	11.2	10.2	9.3	9.2	10.6	12.5	14.1	15.4	17.9	18.0	17.0	13.0
1949	15.7	17.2	16.9	15.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	16.4	17.1	16.1	15.3	13.1	15.7
1950	13.1	14.3	13.4	12.5	13.7	13.4	14.5	15.1	14.8	14.0	13.0	12.3	13.7
1951	13.0	13.7	13.2	12.7	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.7	12.0	12.3	11.2	10.5	12.4
1952	10.3	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.3	11.2	11.4	11.9	11.1	12.1	11.4	10.7	11.0
1953	12.1	13.5	13.8	14.4	15.5	15.6	16.1	15.7	15.9	15.9	15.3	16.3	15.0
1954	17.4	17.7	17.4	18.2	16.8	14.4	13.6	13.8	12.9	12.7	13.5	12.2	15.0
1955	12.1	11.7	11.3	12.2	11.7	13.1	11.9	12.1	12.7	12.7	11.2	9.2	11.8
1956	9.4												

1/ Number of bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.

2/ Price of barrows and gilts not available prior to September 1937. Corn price is of No. 3 Yellow.

3/ Unweighted average of ratios for individual months.

Table 18.- Chicago wholesale price of steer beef and lamb carcasses and of composite pork products, and United States composite average retail prices for meat, 1935 to date

Year	Chicago wholesale price								United States composite average retail price	
	Steer beef carcass, Choice, 500-600 lb., per 100 lb.	Lamb carcass, Choice, 30-40 lb., per 100 lb.	Composite hog products						Beef (Choice grade) per lb.	Pork excluding lard per lb.
			Including lard				Excluding lard			
			71.90 lb., fresh products 1/		71.01 lb., fresh and cured products 2/		55.99 lb., fresh and cured products 3/			
			Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.	Value	Per 100 lb.		
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Cents	Cents
1935	15.57	15.86	12.58	17.27	14.32	20.08	11.98	21.27	30.5	27.4
1936	13.21	17.00	11.29	15.50	13.23	18.55	11.33	20.12	28.6	26.9
1937	17.31	17.81	11.60	15.93	13.70	19.27	11.76	20.88	32.5	27.7
1938	14.39	15.74	9.55	13.11	11.50	16.12	10.08	17.90	28.7	24.5
1939	15.46	16.87	8.02	11.01	9.72	13.63	8.57	15.22	29.5	22.2
1940	16.11	16.95	6.84	9.39	8.32	11.67	7.36	13.07	29.5	19.3
1941	17.18	18.41	10.68	14.66	12.12	16.99	10.62	18.86	31.5	24.7
1942	19.98	22.94	14.06	19.30	15.98	22.41	13.81	24.52	35.0	30.0
1943	20.62	24.63	13.42	18.42	15.46	21.68	13.13	23.31	36.2	30.9
1944	19.88	23.68	12.74	17.49	14.69	20.60	12.36	21.95	34.2	29.0
1945	19.88	23.68	13.08	17.96	14.80	20.75	12.47	22.14	33.5	29.0
1946	27.81	31.08	17.92	24.60	20.37	28.56	16.81	29.85	4/42.5	37.1
1947	41.46	42.66	27.14	37.75	29.60	41.68	25.72	45.94	61.8	55.5
1948	50.03	49.00	26.83	37.32	30.10	42.39	26.45	47.24	75.3	56.5
1949	42.66	49.64	21.35	29.69	24.73	34.83	22.46	40.11	68.4	50.6
1950	47.09	5/51.46	21.03	29.25	24.03	33.84	21.69	38.74	75.4	50.3
1951	56.42	57.27	23.20	32.27	26.11	36.77	23.05	41.17	88.2	54.3
1952	53.96	6/55.13	20.91	29.08	24.09	33.92	21.92	39.15	86.6	52.1
1953	39.78	6/44.68	24.36	33.88	27.68	38.98	25.25	45.10	69.1	57.4
1954	40.14	6/44.24	24.94	34.69	28.51	40.15	25.39	45.35	68.5	58.3
1955	38.78	6/42.44	18.29	25.44	22.08	31.09	19.80	35.36	67.7	49.2

1/ Prior to 1947 value of 72.84 lb. fresh products.
2/ Prior to 1947 value of 71.32 lb. fresh and cured products.
3/ Prior to 1947 value of 56.32 lb. fresh and cured products.
4/ 11 month average.
5/ Price of 45-50 lb. carcass used for four months.
6/ 40-50 lb. carcass.

Table 19.- Retail value of meat consumed compared with disposable income, United States, 1924 to date

Year	Average retail price of meat per pound 1/	Retail value of meat consumed per person 2/		Disposable personal income per person 3/		Retail value of meat as percentage of disposable income
		Value	Index numbers, (1935-39=100)	Value	Index numbers, (1935-39=100)	
	Cents	Dollars		Dollars		Percent
1924	27.5	34.80	117	602	119	5.8
1925	31.2	37.30	125	627	124	6.0
1926	32.6	38.50	129	642	127	6.0
1927	32.2	37.20	125	635	125	5.9
1928	33.0	37.40	125	644	127	5.8
1929	34.2	38.70	130	673	133	5.8
1930	32.2	35.80	120	596	118	6.0
1931	26.4	29.80	100	507	100	5.9
1932	19.4	22.00	74	384	76	5.7
1933 4/	17.2	20.10	67	359	71	5.6
1934 4/	21.1	24.10	81	406	80	5.9
1935 4/	28.8	28.50	95	452	89	6.3
1936 4/	27.8	30.30	102	510	101	5.9
1937	30.0	32.40	108	544	107	5.9
1938	26.5	28.80	97	499	98	5.8
1939	25.6	29.30	98	531	105	5.5
1940	23.8	29.10	97	568	112	5.1
1941	27.9	34.20	115	687	136	5.0
1942 5/	32.4	38.90	130	860	170	4.5
1943 5/	33.2	42.10	141	964	190	4.4
1944 5/	31.4	41.90	140	1,046	206	4.0
1945 5/	31.4	39.10	131	1,060	209	3.7
1946 5/	39.7	52.60	176	1,110	219	4.7
1947	58.4	77.30	259	1,157	228	6.7
1948	65.6	81.50	273	1,262	249	6.5
1949	59.4	73.40	246	1,244	245	5.9
1950	62.4	77.10	258	1,340	264	5.8
1951	69.1	82.00	274	1,445	285	5.7
1952	68.0	85.20	285	1,487	293	5.7
1953	63.8	84.10	282	1,546	305	5.4
1954	64.1	84.10	281	1,547	305	5.4
1955 6/	59.4	82.10	275	1,608	317	5.1

1/ Beef, veal, lamb and mutton and pork, excluding lard. Price weighted by consumption of each meat in each year. 2/ Computed from estimated retail weight of each meat consumed per civilian consumer. 3/ Computed from income data of U. S. Department of Commerce. Prior to 1929 estimated by Agricultural Marketing Service. 4/ Excludes consumption from Government emergency programs. 5/ Data affected by wartime controls. 6/ Preliminary.

Table 20.- Exports and imports of meat, product weight, 1932 to date 1/

Year	Exports				Imports for consumption		
	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 3/	Sausage 4/	Beef and veal 2/	Lamb and mutton	Pork 5/
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1932	13	6/	116	9	25	6/	6
1933	17	6/	142	8	44	6/	3
1934	22	1	151	9	48	6/	2
1935	13	1	89	5	86	6/	10
1936	14	6/	68	4	94	6/	42
1937	13	1	63	4	95	6/	75
1938	14	6/	96	4	82	6/	52
1939	15	6/	130	6	91	6/	41
1940	17	1	94	5	75	6/	6
1941	28	1	268	81	146	6/	12
1942	21	5	651	396	115	1	1
1943	41	124	1,091	398	114	1	8
1944	28	25	1,131	259	97	6/	6/
1945	94	10	673	93	71	6/	3
1946	425	11	362	62	18	6/	6/
1947	158	7	63	14	34	6/	6/
1948	15	2	29	5	215	3	1
1949	20	1	60	9	171	4	3
1950	17	6/	58	4	210	3	32
1951	12	6/	82	6	324	7	49
1952	15	6/	97	4	284	6	62
1953	39	1	79	5	160	3	146
1954	34	1	53	8	126	2	171
1955	41	6/	66	7	7/125	7/2	7/165

1/ Exports and imports of major meat products, in product weight as reported by the Department of Commerce. Exports exclude shipments to territories. They include USDA exports (1941 to date) and, for 1947 to date, shipments for military-civilian feeding in U. S. occupied areas.

2/ Fresh beef and veal, pickled or cured, and canned beef. Includes boneless beef 1948 to date, as estimated from Census reports 1948-53 and as reported in 1954 and 1955.

3/ Fresh and canned, and hams, shoulders, bacon, Wiltshire sides, Cumberlands, and pickled pork. Also includes Tushonka (1945-47).

4/ All sausage, including canned, and sausage ingredients through 1951. Sausage ingredients not separately reported after 1951.

5/ Fresh, pickled, salted and other pork, hams (including canned), shoulders, bacon and sausage.

6/ Less than 500,000 pounds. 7/ Includes estimate for December.

Compiled from records of United States Department of Commerce.

Table 21.- Meat exports and shipments to territories, and imports, carcass weight equivalent, 1941 to date 1/

Year	Commercial exports and shipments to territories				Imports				
	Beef and veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats	Beef 2/	Veal	Lamb and mutton	Pork excluding lard	All meats
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
1941	56	6	111	173	257	3/	3/	12	269
1942	34	4	66	104	211	1	1	1	214
1943	29	3	38	70	225	1	1	8	235
1944	41	3	54	98	189	1	3/	3/	190
1945	37	4	34	75	127	1	3/	2	130
1946	38	4	75	117	19	1	3/	3/	20
1947	193	12	107	312	64	3/	3/	3/	64
1948	48	5	85	138	351	5	3	1	360
1949 4/	29	3	104	136	247	7	4	3	261
1950 4/	23	2	110	135	338	10	3	33	384
1951 4/	20	1	136	157	472	12	7	51	542
1952 4/	30	1	154	185	429	3/ 6/	6	71	506
1953 4/	58	2	134	194	271	3/	3	164	438
1954 4/	58	2	105	165	225	1	2	184	412
1955 4/5/	68	1	125	194	230	3/	2	175	408
	Non-commercial exports and shipments to territories 7/								
1941	1	---	372	373					
1942	24	8	1,134	1,166					
1943	80	126	2,075	2,281					
1944	90	68	1,660	1,818					
1945	302	24	839	1,165					
1946	644	17	405	1,066					
1947	4	---	25	29					
1948	0	0	0	0					
1949	0	0	6	6					
1953	2	0	0	2					
1954	6	0	0	6					

1/ Carcass weight equivalent of all meat, including the meat content of minor meats and of mixed products. Exports exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in U. S. occupied areas. Shipments to territories include shipments to all territories through 1948; from 1949 to 1954 they include reported data, and in 1955 preliminary estimates, of shipments to Puerto Rico and Virgin Island and Guam.

2/ Includes boneless beef, 1948 to date, as estimated 1948-53, and reported, 1954 and 1955.

3/ Less than 500,000 pounds.

4/ Exports and shipments for 1949 to date not strictly comparable with earlier years. (See footnote 1.)

5/ Partly estimated. 1952-55 data are computed on slightly revised conversion factors.

6/ Sharp change in data on veal imports is caused by a revised factor that considers combined beef and veal imports as almost entirely beef.

7/ After 1949, meat procured by USDA for export under special programs such as beef for FOA in 1953, 1954, 1955 was reported as commercial exports. The 2 and 6 million pounds shown for 1953 and 1954, respectively, were beef procured by USDA and shipped abroad by CARE.

Data in this table are computed so as to show total withdrawals from and additions to the United States meat supply. They differ from data of table 20 in that these are in terms of carcass weight equivalent; include shipments to territories in export data; exclude shipments for military-civilian feeding in all years since the program began in 1944 (table 20 excludes these shipments only in 1944-46); and, in the case of USDA exports and shipments, are based on deliveries for export. Data for 1910-40 are in The Livestock and Meat Situation, February 1949, page 38.

Selected price statistics for meat animals

Item	Unit	1955				1956
		Year average or total	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Cattle and calves						
Beef steers, slaughter	Dollars per					
Chicago, Prime	100 pounds	23.62	32.24	22.10	21.92	22.05
Choice	do.	23.16	26.98	20.83	20.35	20.02
Good	do.	21.14	23.29	18.77	17.59	17.81
Commercial	do.	17.62	18.84	16.47	14.69	14.99
Utility	do.	14.79	14.95	12.90	12.14	12.85
All grades	do.	22.59	26.12	20.84	20.30	20.01
Omaha, all grades	do.	21.39	24.20	19.58	18.87	18.61
Sioux City, all grades	do.	21.39	24.32	19.93	19.18	18.99
Cows, Chicago						
Commercial	do.	12.98	12.38	11.37	11.15	12.24
Utility	do.	11.52	10.79	10.01	10.13	10.96
Canner and Cutter	do.	10.00	9.29	8.55	8.94	9.58
Vealers, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	24.80	27.74	22.82	24.90	28.20
Stocker and feeder steers, Kansas City 1/	do.	18.60	20.40	16.92	15.89	17.13
Price received by farmers						
Beef cattle	do.	2/15.80	16.20	14.10	13.50	13.90
Calves	do.	2/17.00	17.20	15.70	15.90	16.80
Hogs						
Barrows and gilts						
Chicago						
160-180 pounds	do.	15.52	17.32	12.16	11.08	11.75
180-200 pounds	do.	16.40	17.98	12.70	11.69	12.30
200-220 pounds	do.	16.41	17.84	12.61	11.52	12.18
220-240 pounds	do.	16.27	17.58	12.40	11.17	11.99
240-270 pounds	do.	15.78	16.68	11.89	10.30	11.19
270-300 pounds	do.	15.33	16.13	11.67	9.83	10.69
All weights	do.	15.16	16.75	12.23	10.73	11.47
8 markets 3/	do.	15.19	16.82	12.12	10.67	11.70
Sows, Chicago	do.	13.64	14.47	10.93	8.78	9.22
Price received by farmers	do.	2/15.50	17.00	12.20	10.60	10.90
Hog-corn price ratio 4/						
Chicago, barrows and gilts	do.	11.4	11.0	10.4	8.6	9.2
Price received by farmers, all hogs	do.	11.8	12.1	11.2	9.2	9.4
Sheep and lambs						
Sheep						
Slaughter ewes, Good and Choice, Chicago	do.	5/ 6.04	6.84	5.88	6.08	6.45
Price received by farmers	do.	2/ 5.86	6.10	5.37	5.51	5.78
Lambs						
Slaughter, Choice and Prime, Chicago	do.	6/21.35	21.21	19.28	18.31	19.12
Feeding, Good and Choice, Omaha	do.	7/18.88	20.22	17.87	16.68	16.96
Price received by farmers	do.	2/18.50	18.50	17.20	16.50	17.10
All meat animals						
Index number price received by farmers (1910-14=100)		251	263	216	201	207
Meat						
Wholesale, Chicago	Dollars per					
Steer beef carcass. Choice, 500-600 pounds	100 pounds	38.78	44.60	36.54	35.01	35.98
Lamb carcass, Choice, 40-50 pounds	do.	42.44	42.60	39.85	36.74	36.71
Composite hog products:						
Including lard						
71.90 pounds fresh	Dollars	18.29	19.53	15.86	14.50	18.39
Average per 100 pounds	do.	25.44	27.16	22.06	20.17	25.58
71.01 pounds fresh and cured	do.	22.08	23.18	19.53	18.28	18.28
Average per 100 pounds	do.	31.09	32.64	27.50	25.74	25.74
Excluding lard						
55.99 pounds fresh and cured	do.	19.80	20.69	17.28	16.19	16.18
Average per 100 pounds	do.	35.36	36.95	30.86	28.92	28.90
Retail, United States average	Cents					
Beef, Choice grade	per pound	67.7	70.2	66.0	65.1	63.9
Pork, excluding lard	do.	49.2	50.3	45.5	43.0	41.8
Index number meat prices (BLS)						
Wholesale (1947-49=100)		82.7	86.4	74.5	71.9	71.3
Retail (1947-49=100) 8/		101.2	103.7	97.1	94.3	92.5

1/ Average all weights and grades.
2/ Simple average for 12 months.
3/ Chicago, St. Louis N. S. Y., Kansas City, Omaha, Sioux City, S. St. Joseph, S. St. Paul, and Indianapolis.
4/ Number bushels of corn equivalent in value to 100 pounds of live hogs.
5/ Average includes price for shorn ewes May through October.
6/ Average includes prices for spring lambs June through September.
7/ Excludes May-July, no price quoted.
8/ Includes beef and veal, pork, leg of lamb, and other meats. Excludes poultry and fish.

Selected marketing, slaughter and stocks statistics for meat animals and meats

Item	Unit	1955				1956
		Year average or total	Jan.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Meat animal marketings						
Index number (1935-39=100)		171	182	212	184	
Stocker and feeder shipments to 9 Corn Belt States	1,000					
Cattle and calves	head	4,405	294	734	420	249
Sheep and lambs	do.	2,749	226	247	161	160
Slaughter under Federal inspection						
Number slaughtered						
Cattle	do.	19,056	1,521	1,662	1,617	1,697
Steers	do.	7,499	563	700	633	
Heifers	do.	9,299	718	729	778	
Cows	do.	2,674	236	213	225	
Calves	do.	6,656	540	681	584	602
Sheep and lambs	do.	14,383	1,223	1,248	1,162	1,329
Hogs	do.	61,370	5,519	6,857	7,324	6,705
Percentage sows	Percent	10.8	4.6	6.4	7.2	
Average live weight per head						
Cattle	Pounds	975	985	990	1,006	
Calves	do.	218	213	215	211	
Sheep and lambs	do.	96	100	96	98	
Hogs	do.	241	247	235	237	
Average production						
Beef, per head	do.	537	540	537	552	
Veal, per head	do.	121	118	118	116	
Lamb and mutton, per head	do.	46	48	46	47	
Pork, per head 1/	do.	137	140	133	132	
Pork, per 100 pounds live weight 1/	do.	57	57	56	56	
Lard, per head	do.	35	37	34	36	
Lard, per 100 pounds live weight	do.	14	15	15	15	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	10,195	817	888	889	
Veal	do.	903	66	82	73	
Lamb and mutton	do.	663	59	53	54	
Pork 1/	do.	8,366	772	908	968	
Lard	do.	2,140	204	235	261	
Total commercial slaughter 2/						
Number slaughtered	1,000					
Cattle	head	25,758	2,084	2,220	2,113	
Calves	do.	12,385	971	1,109	992	
Sheep and lambs	do.	16,292	1,377	1,338	1,309	
Hogs	do.	74,442	6,850	8,108	8,639	
Total production	Million					
Beef	pounds	13,225	1,072	1,139	1,116	
Veal	do.	1,487	114	129	113	
Lamb and mutton	do.	747	66	61	61	
Pork 1/	do.	10,056	944	1,074	1,140	
Lard	do.	2,457	236	265	292	
Cold storage stocks first of month 3/						
Beef	do.	---	188	122	160	205
Veal	do.	---	21	14	16	19
Lamb and mutton	do.	---	10	10	10	11
Pork	do.	---	449	205	307	421
Total meat and meat products 4/	do.	---	800	444	601	777

1/ Excludes lard.

2/ Federally inspected, and other wholesale and retail.

3/ February 1, 1956 cold storage stocks are as follows: Beef, 210 million pounds; veal, 18; lamb and mutton, 10; pork, 482; total meat and meat products, 851.

4/ Includes stocks of sausage and sausage room products, canned meats and canned meat products, and edible offals, in addition to the four meats listed.

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